UMT MOBILIZATION PLANNING II

Subcourse Number CH0828

Edition B

United States Army Chaplain Center and School
Fort Jackson, South Carolina 29207

5 Credit Hours

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse is designed to teach you Unit Ministry Team Mobilization Planning. The subcourse contains information on UMT Mobilization Plans and Annexes; Mobilization Station UMT Personnel Lists; and Status of Mobilization Station Plans.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine that was current at the time it was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he", "him", "his", and "men" when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders, unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASKS:	Recall the steps necessary to prepare required UMT mobilization plans and annexes, update mobilization station UMT personnel lists (TPU, IRR, IMA, Retirees), and brief on the status of mobilization station plans.
CONDITIONS	Given the subcourse material on mobilization readiness reporting systems and a training scenario, the student will complete the examination at the end of this subcourse.
STANDARDS:	The student will demonstrate comprehension and knowledge of this subcourse by achieving a minimum of 70% on the multiple-choice based examination for Subcourse CH 0828.

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LESSON ONE

UMT MOBILIZATION PLANS AND ANNEXES

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn about UMT Mobilization Plans and Annexes.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Identify the actions needed to prepare required UMT mobilization plans and annexes.

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a training scenario.

STANDARD: The student will respond with 70% accuracy to the multiple choice subcourse examination requiring recall and application of instructions.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

UMT Information Handbook on Mobilization
FM 16-1
FM 25-5

INTRODUCTION

Planning involves a detailed and systematic examination of all aspects of contemplated operations. Adequate, practical planning is essential to the success of any military undertaking. The larger the unit, the greater the need to foresee and plan for long-range future operations. An annex is an integral part of an order that deals with one aspect of an operation, and its purpose is to keep the basic text of an order short. Annexes provide information and direction to subordinate and supporting units of the command. Annexes are issued to units or agencies whose actions are affected by the annex.

PART A - UMT MOB DOCTRINE

1. Doctrinal Principle #1.

On a unit level the Chaplaincy mobilizes as does the rest of the Army. However, because the requirement to place chaplains to maximize denominational coverage, the Chief of Chaplains will control the assignment of chaplains to units.

Operationally, MOB STA Staff Chaplains will cross level chaplains in accordance with guidance from DACH.

a. Sustaining and nurturing the spiritual health and readiness of the soldier is fully addressed by accomplishing the comprehensive religious support mission. The soldier's ability to survive and

grow because of faith in God, trust in leaders, and knowledge that the soldier's family is cared for and supported ensures spiritual readiness to face the devastating realities of combat.

b. The UMT must provide this spiritual nurture along the entire spectrum of the soldier's movement from garrison to the forward-most point of deployment for combat. As integral members of the unit and of the installation support activity, UMTs provide comprehensive religious support to the following:

(1) Soldiers in garrison.

(2) Soldier families in garrison.

(3) Army medical facility personnel.

(4) Confined U.S. soldiers.

(5) Mobilized soldiers.

(6) Deployed soldiers.

(7) Soldier families in and around mobilization stations.

(8) Soldiers engaged in combat.

2. Doctrinal Principle #2

In the event of mobilization, STARC and Installation Chaplains will provide UMT coverage to the families of deploying units. UMT assigned to deploying units (RC and AC) will minister to soldiers and prepare for deployment.

Operationally, STARC and Installation Chaplains will provide for family ministry through the use of IMA UMT and retirees assigned to the MOB TDA of installations.

a. Installation chaplains, through their training managers, ensure that UMTs on the installation acquire adequate training and skills. Specialized installation personnel such as family life chaplains, chaplains trained in CPE, parish development chaplains, or directors of religious education, can be used to train other UMT members in their specialties. Installation or unit funds may be used for outside training opportunities provided by local educational institutions, churches, or social work services.

b. Other training opportunities include the following:

(1) Battlefield training.

(2) TDY training.

(3) United States Army Chaplain Center and School (USACHCS) mobile training teams (MTTs).

(4) Chaplain training conferences.

(5) Continuing education conferences.

(6) Unit level officer classes.

(7) Enlisted training (such as Primary Leadership Development Course [PLDC], Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course [BNCOC], and Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course [ANCOC]).

3. Doctrinal Principle #3.

The MOB STA chaplain and the RC Staff Chaplain of the gaining Reserve Component command will coordinate to insure complete UMT support to all Army families in the area of the installation

Operationally, in the case of most active duty installations, the incumbent Active Duty installation chaplain will become the MOB STA chaplain charged with implementing UMT installation MOB plans. The ARCOM Staff Chaplain will provide support for UMT training for deployment.

a. The total Army concept promotes participation of RC UMTs in the following types of training provided on installations:

(1) U.S. Army Reserve Forces (USARF) schools, other schools, and conferences.

(2) Annual training (AT), to include Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) training for mobilization assignment and UMT training as part of the unit training program.

(3) Individual training, to include Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) counterpart training, chaplain candidate training, and IRR or Troop Program Unit (TPU) chaplain.

(4) Training for chaplains assigned to OCONUS (outside the continental U.S.) tours of duty.

b. Installation chaplains, through their training managers, monitor all Reserve Component training.

4. Doctrinal Principal #4.

The MOB TDA for all MOB STA will include a Chaplain Training Manager to manage train-up programs for RC chaplains and chaplain assistants reporting to that MOB STA.

Operationally, this position will be assigned to an IMA chaplain or chaplain assistant whose annual ADT will be spent with the chaplain training manager developing post mobilization training plans for the MOB STA.

PART B - UMT MOB PLANS AND ANNEXES

1. General.

a. Mobilization planning is primarily the responsibility of the Services and Defense agencies. It results from tasking of the Secretaries of the Military Departments, Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of Defense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are tasked by the Secretary of Defense to coordinate the mobilization plans of the Services and to ensure the interface of these plans with deployments.

b. In the Defense Guidance (DG), the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) provides an authoritative statement of the threat and announces strategic objectives, national military strategy and provides force and resource (manpower and dollars) guidance to the military services, DOD agencies, and to the unified and specified commanders. Traditionally, the Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD) and Defense Guidance (DG) have been annual documents; however, beginning in FY 86 the JSPD and DG became biennial documents. The DG is an indispensable source document for planning. Considering its impact on planning, it is essential the Joint Chiefs of Staff advice be available in the formulation of the DG.

c. Mobilization planning is based on the guidance documents promulgated by the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretaries of the Military Departments and on the constraints imposed by resource limitations. Mobilization plans of the Services provide the details for assembling the Reserve Component forces and moving those forces from home station to mobilization station (station of initial assignment). These plans also provide details for stationing, equipping, and training the Reserve Component units and individual reservists to bring these forces to operationally ready status. In addition, service mobilization plans provide guidance to their agencies to support and to sustain the wartime requirements of the total force.

2. Sequential Process of Planning for the Employment and Deployment of Reserve Components (RCs).

a. The sequential process of planning for the employment and deployment of Reserve Components are as follows:

(1) Concepts, tasks, and planning guidance that call for the employment of Reserve Components are provided to the commanders of unified and specified commands in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Volume I.

(2) For planning purposes, JSCP, Volume II, provides home station/mobilization station of initial assignment availability times of the major military combat forces designated for augmenting and deploying to unified and specified commands.

(3) These commanders of the unified and specified commands, in conjunction with the Service component commanders, develop plans for the employment of the major Reserve forces and for additional support forces provided by the Services through the component commanders. These plans include Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) that, among other things, identifies the requirement established by the commanders of the unified and specified commands for time-phased introduction of Reserve Component forces.

(4) Services develop their mobilization plans to accommodate these requirements and those of their own requirement for nondeployable infrastructure and supporting augmentation.

(5) As an adjunct to developing mobilization plans, Services identify the nonorganic CONUS movement requirements incident to the mobilization of the Reserve Component forces.

(6) The Services forward these requirements to the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC).

b. In succeeding interactions of this process, the Services can adjust their mobilization plans to support the priorities of the unified and specified commands for scheduling deployments of forces to be mobilized. These adjustments should also be reflected in the subsequent annual service submission for the JSCP and in Service planning documents. Thus, there is a feed back loop in the operation planning process that assists the Services in optimizing annual planning for assembling, training, equipping, and deploying the Reserve Components.

3. Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS).

a. Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS) is the DOD- directed, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) specified system for the conduct of the joint planning process. In four volumes, JOPS establishes the system to be used in both deliberate and time-sensitive planning of joint operations. The four volumes of JOPS can be summarized as follows:

(1) JOPS I - Deliberate Planning Procedures.

This volume provides guidance and procedures for the development, coordination, dissemination, review and approval of joint operation plans during peacetime. In addition, it prescribes standard formats and minimum content for operation plans, annexes, and appendixes.

(2) JOPS II - Supplementary Planning Guidance (Classified).

This volume is functionally oriented and provides directional, procedural, and planning guidance keyed to certain plan annexes.

(3) JOPS III - ADP Support.

This volume establishes the World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) ADP standard computer based system that supports the planning of joint operations. JOPS III application software provides automated assistance specifically in the plan development phase for the development of a Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) file.

(4) JOPS IV - Crisis Action System.

This volume provides guidance and procedures for the conduct of joint planning during emergency or time sensitive situations.

b. An operation plan developed using JOPS I and II, planning procedures, and JOPS III, ADP capabilities, may be used as the basis for JOPS IV, execution planning.

c. JOPS is complemented by the Joint Deployment System (JDS) that consists of personnel, procedures, communications systems, and electronic data processing systems to directly support time-sensitive planning and execution and to complement peacetime deliberate planning. JDS procedures bridge the gap between the deliberate operation plan development prescribed in JOPS I, II, and III, and the time-sensitive planning in crisis situations prescribed in JOPS IV.

JOPS was designed as a methodical aid to peacetime planning, whereas JDS is a time-responsive system developed to handle information rapidly in a crisis. JOPS facilitates the development of TPFDD files and movement tables/schedules during deliberate plan development. The resultant data may be used to support execution planning in time of crisis.

4. Operation Plans (OPLANs).

a. Operation plans involve the conduct of military operations in a hostile environment (except for the Special Intelligence Operations [SIOP]). They are prepared in either complete format (OPLAN) or concept format (CONPLAN). OPLANs and CONPLANs resulting from JSCP tasking and other JCS directives are submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review and approval.

b. OPLANs are normally prepared only for those situations that would be sufficiently critical to national security to require detailed prior planning. Such situations would normally tax the total resources made available for planning.

c. CONPLANs are normally prepared when the contingency is not sufficiently critical to national security to require detailed prior planning, the probability of occurrence in the JSCP timeframe is low, or planning flexibility is desired to prepare additional concepts of operations for a wider range of contingencies.

d. Other plans involve the conduct of military operations in a peacetime or non-hostile environment. Examples include plans for disaster relief, evacuation of noncombatants, protection of U.S. citizens, nuclear weapon recovery and evacuation, and continuity of operations. Requirements for these plans should be satisfied by command publications; e.g., CINPAC NEO PLAN, USCINCEUR Reconstitution Plan, CINCLANT Platform Protection SOP, USCINCRED Air Defense Deployment Plan, CINCAD FAA Support SOP. Unless specifically directed, there is no requirement to submit these plans to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review and approval.

5. Deliberate Planning - The Planning Process.

a. The planning process is continuous. It begins when a task is assigned and ends when the plan is executed or the requirement for the plan is cancelled. Deliberate planning was designed as a cyclic process during peacetime conditions and provides the JCS an opportunity to develop and refine plans to be used in wartime. In its basic form, deliberate planning has five formal phases (Initiation, Concept Development, Plan Development, Plan Review, and Supporting Plans). These phases produce a family of plans (the supported commander's plan plus all supporting plans) that have been prepared, reviewed, and approved. Following the five formal phases, the family of plans must be maintained. Although planning is essentially a sequential process, the need for concurrent, parallel, and detailed planning must be recognized by all concerned with the joint planning process.

(1) Phase I - Initiation.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, normally by publication of the JSCP, assign tasks to the commanders of the unified and specified commands; identify major combat forces and JSC-controlled resources that are available for planning; provide information on replacement personnel and planning factors for gross calculations of resupply; provide airlift and sealift assets made available for planning; and identify the depth of planning required for each contingency. The Services, based on actual capabilities, identify other combat, combat support, and combat service support forces. ODCSOPS at HQDA, through periodic revisions or changes to AMOPS, identifies major combat forces for planning based on JSCP tasking, allocates combat support and combat service support forces not addressed in the JSCP, and provides guidance on personnel replacement/filler and service- controlled resupply planning data.

(2) Phase II - Concept Development.

In this phase, all factors that can have a significant effect on mission accomplishment are collected and analyzed by the supported commander, the best course of action is determined, and the concept of operations is developed. For certain contingencies, only a CONPLAN is required in lieu of an OPLAN. In such a case, the process is essentially complete with the development of the concept of operations. The supported CINC fully develops his concept of operations as the foundation for detailed plan development. HQDA and other designated commands/agencies provide the supported CINC with assistance as required through the Army component headquarters.

(3) Phase III - Plan Development.

The supported CINC initiates this phase by providing Service components and supporting commands/agencies his concept of operations and guidance for Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) development. The supported Army component, based upon CINC guidance, determines Army force requirements. FORSCOM selects units to meet the requirements. Force shortfalls which are unresolvable at component/FORSCOM level are forwarded to HQDA for resolution/comment as appropriate. As far as possible, resolution is accomplished prior to component TPFDD submission to the CINC. Force requirements beyond the capability of the Army to fill are highlighted for the supported commander in the format prescribed by his planning directive. Following development and analysis by supporting commands/agencies, the JDA will assist the supported commander with management of two TPFDD refinement conferences.

The purpose of the first conference is to coordinate the inclusion of unit data and nonunit-related personnel and cargo data. The Transportation Operating Agencies (TOA), Military Airlift Command, and Military Sealift Command test the resultant TPFDD for feasibility and produce movement tables.

The JDA then convenes a second TPFDD refinement conference to coordinate the combined transportation requirements and shortfalls. The refined TPFDD is then transferred to the JDS deployment data base. Throughout the plans development phase, HQDA, FORSCOM, AMDC, and MILPERCEN, in conjunction with the Army component, attempt to resolve service-related shortfalls impacting on the supported commander's plan. The supported commander to the JCS submits shortfalls that cannot be resolved. In conjunction with the Services, the JCS review cited shortfalls and limiting factors and inform the supported commander of any adjustments deemed appropriate. The services initiate programming actions to eliminate shortfalls insofar as resource constraints will allow.

(4) Phase IV - Plan Review.

After receipt of the supported commander's plan for final review, the JCS forward it to the Services for comment. ODCSOPS staffs the OPLAN throughout the Army Staff (ARSTAF) for comments. ARSTAF agencies coordinate with MACOMs and other agencies as required. The review evaluates the adequacy and feasibility of the plan for accomplishing the mission assigned.

(5) Phase V - Supporting Plans.

Supported and supporting Army component commands and, as appropriate, Army MACOMs and agencies will prepare and publish supporting plans for each OPLAN developed with JOPS.

b. Procedures are designed to assist the planning community in the timely, efficient development of operation plans and to provide a consistent framework for the planning process.

6. The Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS).

a. AMOPS VOL I - System Description, Responsibilities and Procedures.

(1) The objective of AMOPS is to improve Army participation in joint operations planning and Army mobilization planning and execution through:

- More clearly defined responsibilities and more disciplined procedures for the conduct of planning actions and execution.
- Centralized planning management.
- A single-source document set for promulgation of policies, guidance, and planning assumptions concerning the short-range strategic employment, mobilization, and deployment of Army forces.

(2) Purpose and Scope of AMOPS.

The Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS) is the vehicle by which all components of the Army plan and execute actions to provide and expand Army forces and resources to meet the requirements of unified commands. AMOPS serves as the Army supplement to the Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS). It provides the

interface between unified command plans for deployment and utilization of forces and Army plans for providing mobilized forces and resources. AMOPS consolidates policies and procedures, defines responsibilities, and provides a set of documents for promulgation of policies, guidance and planning assumptions concerning short-range strategic employment, mobilization, and deployment of Army Forces.

AMOPS consolidates policies and procedures, and defines responsibilities for Army participation in the development, coordination, dissemination, review, and approval of joint operation plans and for Army participation in the Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS) and the Joint Deployment System (JDS).

AMOPS provides operational planning guidance for the short range strategic employment of Army forces under both mobilization and non-mobilization conditions.

AMOPS consolidates policies and procedures, and defines responsibilities for the development, coordination, dissemination, review, and approval of Army mobilization plans and for planning the execution thereof.

AMOPS formalizes and documents functional information requirements for mobilization/ deployment planning and execution as a basis for developing improved automated systems.

(3) AMOPS Functional Subsystems.

The Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS) provides guidance to the Army Staff, major commands, and Reserve Components for the preparation and execution of plans for:

- Assembling the necessary personnel, supplies, equipment, and services to bring the Army to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency.
- Augmenting theater and other strategic forces and the CONUS base with Active and Reserve Component units, manpower, and materiel including their alert, activation, movement, staging, embarkation, transportation, and debarkation primarily from the continental United States.
- Sustaining the deployed force and CONUS base.

(4) The system may be subdivided into three subsystems that support the augmentation of theater and other strategic forces and five subsystems that support the augmentation of the CONUS base and sustainment of the delayed force.

The three subsystems known as the Mobilized Force are:

- Force Units.
- Manpower.
- Materiel.

The five subsystems that support the augmentation of the CONUS base are:

- Mobilization Stations.
- Training Base.
- Logistic Support.
- Medical Support.
- Transportation Support.

b. AMOPS Vol II - Strategic Employment of Army Forces.

(1) AMOPS VOL II complements the JSCP. When the JSCP is published AMOPS VOL II must be revised to reflect current force changes. JSCP apportions generic above the line forces, whereas AMOPS II specifically identifies those above the line forces for the supported CINC to use for planning purposes. In addition, AMOPS II gives the Army planning strategy for global and regional scenarios.

(2) AMOPS VOL II gives the force apportioned for each global scenario and each regional scenario. Priorities for each scenario are provided in addition to the apportioned forces. AMOPS II also identifies the supporting plans for each major OPLAN. These major OPLANS and their supporting OPLANS are known as A Family Of Plans. Units will not appear more than once in a family of plans but may appear more than once in competing families of plans.

c. AMOPS Vol III - Army Mobilization and Deployment Planning Guidance.

(1) AMOPS VOL III provides Army agencies, commands and components of unified commands the guidance required to plan for mobilization and deployment of Army forces. This guidance focuses on functional areas pertaining uniquely to the transition from a peacetime Army to an expanded wartime Army under various mobilization conditions, and priorities for time-phased allocation of resources during mobilization and deployment.

(2) Two basic assumptions are included throughout AMOPS III. Any situation requiring a mobilization beyond 200,000 personnel will be of sufficient gravity that a state of national emergency or war will be declared (this is important for various legal considerations) and Inductee Mobilization Schedule (cumulative) will provide delivery of the first Army inductee at M+13 (this drives training base expansion).

(3) Mobilization planning requires assessment of existing capabilities and availability of resources (facilities, equipment, sustaining supplies, and manpower) to support the requirement. Full mobilization planning is focused on a time-phased requirement and includes those actions which will use all available resources in the most expeditious manner consistent with time available. Shortfall can then be identified and a realistic mobilization capability can be determined. However, the procedures developed to ensure

the timely transition from peacetime to wartime must be flexible and detailed enough to cover all mobilization options as well as the support of multiple force packages.

(4) The "bottom-line" for mobilization planning is to deliver the right force to the right place at the right time. The "right force" means not only the proper type unit but also a unit that is properly trained, equipped and sustained - we call all of this "unit readiness."

(5) Unit readiness for war is a function of time and capability to apply resources before the unit is deployed. Ideally a unit in peacetime should be maintained at a "go-to-war" level (MTOE - ALO 1) at all times. In the short range, sufficient resources are not available to accomplish manning and equipping at objective levels.

(6) The peacetime allocation of resources and command management will be keyed to Army support of JCS approved operations plans. The assignment of units against time-phased wartime requirements must consider assigned ALO. Similarly, the assignment of ALO should consider time-phased wartime requirements and be managed in a manner to optimize distribution of available assets to support the most critical missions. Support of existing plans will require intensive management in peacetime to ensure that the earliest deploying units maintain the highest practical levels of readiness.

Personnel status reporting systems will be discussed in Lesson 2.

7. FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS).

a. Purpose and Objective.

(1) FORSCOM's primary purpose is to prepare Army forces for mobilization and commitment in support of national policy. This is done under the direction and authority of Department of the Army (DA) and United States Readiness Command (USREDCOM). Guidance from DA is provided in the Army Operations and Mobilization Planning System (AMOPS) and from USREDCOM in appropriate operational plans and directives. To consolidate planning guidance, FORSCOM has established the FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS).

(2) The objective of FORMDEPS is to provide a consolidated set of documents that provide mobilization and deployment planning guidance and instructions to other MACOMs, CONUSAs, and installations and to appropriate Reserve Component headquarters.

b. Scope of FORMDEPS.

(1) FORMDEPS describes mobilization and deployment relationships of FORSCOM with unified/specified commands, DA, NGB, MACOMs and subordinate elements. It consolidates procedures, requirements and defines responsibilities for accomplishment of mobilization and deployment planning and execution.

(2) FORMDEPS describes the system which FORSCOM uses to support mobilization and deployment to include interface with other non-FORSCOM systems.

(3) FORMDEPS currently consists of four volumes that are briefly described below:

Volume I - System Description. This volume is a general overview of mobilization and deployment information available from other sources. It describes the FORSCOM concept of operations for planning and execution of FORSCOM go-to-war missions. It also assigns responsibilities and prescribes command and control structure for the missions.

Volume II - Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (MTBSP). This volume supports other FORMDEPS volumes and provides mobilization and deployment data to plan time-phased unit progression through the five phases of mobilization. Products of MTBSP provide the basis for implementing the Deployment/Employment/ Mobilization Status System (DEMSTAT). The MTBSPs are in World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) files and are available to WWMCSS entry system (WES) users for the following scenarios:

Europe.

Southwest Asia.

The Pacific (Global and Korea only).

Volume III - Mobilization and Deployment Planning Guidance. This volume consists of seven parts as described below.

Part 1 - FORSCOM Mobilization Plan. This document provides guidance to installations, State-operated mobilization stations, State Adjutant Generals/ State area commands (TAG/STARC), Major United States Army Reserve Commands (RSC), and training divisions. The guidance is on mobilizing Reserve Component (RC) elements and key items include: a concept of operations explaining the role of all headquarters, missions, and responsibilities; wartime asset redistribution procedures; guidance for validation; and specific mobilization planning guidance for each functional area.

Part 2 - Deployment Guide. This document provides guidance and assigns responsibilities for installations and deploying units. It includes the reception of units in the overseas theater. It outlines responsibilities for unit deployment including direct deployment and modified deployment.

Part 3 - RC Unit Commanders Handbook. This document is designed to be a single source document and directs specific actions for RC unit commanders. It provides planning information and requirements necessary to alert, mobilize, and move an RC unit to its mobilization station.

Part 4 - Installation Commanders Handbook. This document has two sections. Section I is the directive for preparing installation mobilization plans. Section II contains mobilization and deployment planning and execution items with a brief discussion of requirements and appropriate references. This section serves as a

guide for the mobilization station commander to ensure all aspects of mobilization and deployment are considered in planning.

Part 5 - STARC/RSC Handbook. This document contains mobilization planning instructions and the format to be used.

Part 6 - Mobilization Support System. This document provides concise descriptions of mobilization systems and discusses the carrier/hardware systems and functional requirements within each system. Furthermore, it represents graphically the interconnectivity of all systems.

Part 7 - Total Mobilization. This document is based on the HQDA Total Mobilization decision.

Volume IV - Emergency, Operations. This volume consists of two parts as described below.

Part 1 - HQ FORSCOM Wartime Plan. This document is an internal plan for operating HQ FORSCOM in an emergency. It addresses the transition of the FORSCOM headquarters to wartime operations.

Part 2 - Crisis Action Procedures. This document provides internal procedures for HQ FORSCOM staff for executing mobilization and deployment plans. It describes the crisis action team and crisis planning team concept, organization, and responsibilities. It defines HQ FORSCOM crisis action responsibilities and must be used with other FORMDEPS volumes, supporting plans, and emergency action procedures.

c. Missions.

(1) Two general missions, as well as supporting missions and functions are assigned to FORSCOM in AR 10-42.

(2) General Missions and Functions: The Commander, FORSCOM:

Serves as Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Readiness Command (USCINCARRED). As USCINCARRED, provides a general reserve of combat ready forces to USREDCOM as directed by JCS and as provided for in current DA directives; plans for and provides forces for the reinforcement of other unified commands as directed by the USCINCRED.

Plans for and executes assigned domestic emergency missions. These missions include peacetime emergencies and those resulting from general war. As the DA executive and coordinating authority, plans and prepares to conduct operations for CONUS defense (less aerospace defense), the military support of civil defense, survival and reconstitution activities related to CONUS defense, and chemical and nuclear accident and incident control. Collectively referred to as CONUS Contingency Plans throughout FORMDEPS.

(3) The following missions and functions provide the capability and authority to accomplish the general missions:

- Command the Continental United States Armies (CONUSA).
- Command assigned Active Army units.
- Command assigned installations (to include federalized state installations).
- Command FORSCOM units and activities on TRADOC installations through the installation commander.
- Command assigned USAR troop program units in CONUS, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska.
- Organize, equip, station, train, and maintain the combat readiness of assigned units.
- Supervise and evaluate the training of the ARNG; establish training criteria for and provide advice and assistance in the training of the ARNG; conduct general and special instructions of ARNG units, U.S. Property and Fiscal Offices and State Maintenance Offices, within CONUS, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Alaska.
- Establish and maintain the CAPSTONE Program.
- Exercise unit training and readiness monitorship of those ARMY forces of other commands that have general war or other contingency missions assigned by HQDA.
- Function as the DA coordinating authority in support of deployment plans and operations of the USCINCRED, and the contingency plans and operations of CINCLANT.
- Provide the DA single point of contact for USCINCRED and CINCLANT for the planning and provision of administrative and logistical support of US Army forces under operational command of the respective unified commands.
- Prepare and execute plans for mobilization of Army Reserve Component units within CONUS, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska in accordance with the ARMY Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS).
- Maintain the DA master files of Standard Unit Movement Data and standard unit reporting procedures for Army units to support the planning and operations requirements of AMOPS Volume II and Joint Operations Planning System.
- Collect, process and transmit data reported under the Joint Reporting Structure on all organizations assigned to FORSCOM and TRADOC.
- Operate a data processing facility in support of the World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS).

- Provide, through assigned installations, administrative, logistical, and other support and services to elements and agencies of DA, DOD, and such other government agencies that are tenants or designated satellites of FORSCOM installations.
- Manage base operations and other general support through assigned installation commanders who will be responsible for providing or managing the provisions of such support on an assigned area basis as prescribed by separate regulations.
- Additional missions and functions which are peacetime related or unnecessary to understand this concept of operations are found in AR 10-42.

d. Major Tasks. Additional major tasks assigned to the Commander, FORSCOM are:

(1) Prepare plans for the redistribution of resources against priority requirements in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3, AMOPS Volume III (S).

(2) On order, redistribute resources to accomplish assigned missions.

(3) Ensure redistribution and reporting procedures are compatible with HQDA level functional systems requirements.

(4) Develop concept plans for TOTAL mobilization.

e. Centralized Planning.

FORSCOM war-related missions and tasks are to be accomplished by centralized planning and decentralized execution.

f. Centralized planning consists of the following actions:

(1) Centralized guidance is provided to headquarters, installations and activities by AMOPS, FORMDEPS, the General War Plan, CONUS Contingency Plans, and Force Readiness planning and reporting instructions.

(2) Extensive preplanning must be accomplished at all levels. Detailed requirements and procedures must be developed. "On the shelf" contracts, preformatted requests, requisitions, and other documents required for execution must be prepared and placed at the headquarters necessary for implementation. Optimum disposition of all resources must be determined and the projected Force Readiness posture of units, with redistribution instructions, provided to CONUSA, installations and major units.

(3) Systematic Review, Coordination, and Improvement of Plans. The centralized aspect of extensive preplanning, involves a "system" for ensuring that plans are prepared IAW guidance and in the required detail and depth; coordinated across boundaries and between components; problems are surfaced, solved, and guidance provided by the appropriate headquarters resulting in improved and up-to-date plans.

(4) Centralized Adjustments to Plans. The extensive preplanning and systematic review described above, will result in unresolved problems, recommendations for changes to

FORSCOM plans and priority/resource conflicts, being surfaced to FORSCOM. Adjustments will be coordinated with other MACOM or agencies as required, and completed by FORSCOM.

(5) Adjusted Plans Disseminated. Plans, as adjusted by FORSCOM, will be disseminated to all appropriate activities. Plans will then be revised and maintained by all affected activities in preparation for execution.

(6) Updating of Plans. This will be required as supported CINC plans, force structure, POMCUS and unit equipment posture, and resulting TPFDD, MTBSP and Force Readiness planning data changes occur.

g. Decentralized Execution consist of the following actions:

(1) Preplanned actions are implemented by mission type orders. General actions will be directed, not specific actions. For example: decentralized asset redistribution will be ordered, not the specific action of transferring item X to installation Y.

(2) Adjustments to plans are made at the lowest possible level. Commanders will initiate action to adjust plans as required, to accomplish their missions with available resources, within established priorities. For example: mobilization station arrival dates, published in the MTBSP, may be changed by the installation commander (after coordination with the STARC/RSC/unit as required).

(3) Actions are managed on an exception basis. Overloaded communications and management information systems will not provide complete visibility or direct control over all war-related actions. Only minimum essential reports will be rendered on activities accomplished as planned. Commanders will limit their attention to problems surfaced and required to make changes to plans.

8. The illustrations on the following pages describe the sample formats of a Chaplain Annex to a mobilization plan with Tab A; a model to a Chaplain Mobilization SOP; Annex B to AMOPS III - Chaplain Support; Appendix 7 (Chaplain) to Annex E (Personnel) to FORMDEPS; Annex I (Chaplain) to STARC/RSC Mobilization Plan; Appendix 4 (Family Assistance) to Annex E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan with Tab.

CHAPLAIN ANNEX (SAMPLE)

ANNEX ___ (CHAPLAIN ACTIVITIES) TO FORT_____ MOBILIZATION PLAN.

1. PURPOSE. To provide contingency plans for the Office of the Fort_____ Chaplain in the event of mobilization.

2. SCOPE.

a. Advises the Commander and his staff on all matters of religion, morals and morale as affected by religion.

b. Monitors, takes appropriate action for, and makes appropriate recommendations to the Commander and staff concerning personnel within the Chaplain section and under his supervision. This will include but is not limited to the following:

(1) Make appropriate recommendations for cross-leveling of chaplains assigned to the installation and mobilized units on the installation to insure proper faith-mix and rank of chaplains.

(a) Faith-mix guidance recommends one Jewish chaplain and four Catholic chaplains per division with one Protestant chaplain assigned to the remaining spaces. At least one Catholic chaplain should be assigned to separate brigades with the remaining spaces allotted to Protestant chaplains.

(b) Units will be prioritized according to deployment dates with emphasis going to those units with earliest departure date.

(c) Overages and shortages will be coordinated with the CONUSA Chaplain and personnel.

(d) The technical chain (CONUSA, FORSCOM, DACH) will be observed for coordinating and implementing chaplain cross-leveling during mobilization.

(2) The following fill priority will be utilized in making assignments:

(a) Deploying units.

(b) Training mission.

(c) Family needs.

(d) All others.

c. Supervises the maintenance of the chaplain policy files and records within his own section and in the chaplain sections of appropriate subordinate command elements having no assigned chaplains.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Utilizes the Command Master Religious Program to plan and supervise the religious activities of Fort_____ including area and denomination coverage and ministry to hospitalized

members of this installation, prisoners in confinement, and the installation religious education program.

(1) The Kosher Kitchen will be activated and made available for preparation of meals to meet the dietary requirements of those personnel whose religion makes such demands.

(2) Regular worship services will be provided for those major faith groups to include, but not limited to Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish personnel.

(3) If chaplains of other faith groups are not available, local civilian resources will be contracted.

(4) The ongoing religious programs will be expanded to include, but not limited to the following specialized ministries and services:

(a) Worship services on a daily basis.

(b) Saturday Protestant worship for Seventh Day Adventist and others.

(c) Services for Spanish speaking personnel, Black Muslim faith group, Buddhists, and others as required and necessary.

(d) Crises and family counseling centers.

(e) 24-hour emergency counseling service.

(f) Expanded hospital, confinement, family, and work visitation program.

b. Supervises personnel and training matters pertaining to chaplains to include training of lay leaders, chaplain support activities, religious education and professional development of chaplain assistants.

c. Supervises the chaplain program and budget activity for appropriate funds, the use of nonappropriated welfare funds, and the procurement and employment of auxiliary chaplains or contract clergy.

d. Monitors, through the appropriate staff agency, the procurement, storage, issue, and distribution of chaplain supplies.

e. Establishes liaison with chaplains of higher and adjacent headquarters and with chaplains of other services. He also establishes liaison with various churches, civilian and religious organizations, and other groups that assist in activities related to religion and morality and coordinates their religious activities to the installation.

f. Implements chaplain support activities and supports the equal opportunity and affirmative action programs.

g. Advises the Commander and appropriate staff officers on the impact of religious community populations on the installation mission and on military interests and objectives.

h. Implements the chaplain portion of the Installation Commander's Guide to Mobilization and Deployment.

i. On the 30th, 60th, 90th, 120th, 150th, and 180th day of mobilization, report by AUTODIN or WWMCCS message to the CONUSA chaplain, with information copies to the remainder of the technical chain (FORSCOM and DACH), by name, grade, SSN, and denomination, all active and reserve chaplains mobilized at and/or deployed from Fort_____ in the previous 30 days.

j. Plan for the arrival and processing of the chaplains designated in the mobilization TDA/TOE.

k. Conducts planning and training sessions for all chaplains arriving at the installation.

l. Provide continuous planning for mobilization conditions.

m. Mobilization will require additional CTA equipment for the chaplain section to realize its objectives. The additional equipment includes chaplain kits, ministry extender kits, and resupply kits. A complete list appears at http://ct.dscp.dla.mil/ctinfo/mig49/items1.html

Tab A. Checklist for Chaplain Mobilization.

TAB A (CHAPLAIN MOBILIZATION CHECKLIST) TO ANNEX ___ (CHAPLAIN ACTIVITIES) TO FORT _____ MOBILIZATION PLAN.

1. PRE-MOBILIZATION.

a. Review annually the chaplain's portion of the Fort____ Mobilization Plan and update IAW current mobilization guidance.

b. Maintain a current MOBTDA for chaplains and chaplain assistants.

c. Maintain a current roster of all chaplain assets (including retirees) scheduled to mobilize at the installation.

d. Review Chaplain Installation Training Program to insure mobilization training for active and reserve chaplains and Chaplain Assistants.

e. Coordinate with CONUSA chaplain regarding shortfalls and faith-mix requirements.

f. Insure maintenance of inactive chapels and other religious facilities for ready conversion to active use.

g. Maintain stockpile of materiel required by chaplains for early deployment.

2. MOBILIZATION.

a. Review plans and supporting actions, programs, etc., and update where appropriate. Be prepared to modify planned actions.

b. Prepare schedule for activating the inactive chapels and other religious facilities.

c. Prepare a procurement and requisition list of chaplain supplies and equipment necessary to support the expanded installation.

d. Receive, and train as necessary, mobilized chaplains and chaplain assistants.

e. Determine denomination affiliation of unit personnel to be mobilized.

f. Determine number of chaplains alerted for mobilization, along with pertinent personal information.

g. Cross-level chaplains to meet the filler requirements of the Chief of Chaplains.

h. Submit mobilization and deployment personnel data to CONUSA every 30 days.

CHAPLAIN MOBILIZATION SOP
(MODEL)

1. REFERENCES: AR 165-1, FM 16-1, Annex B to AMOPS III, FORMDEPS Vol IV, MTBSP, Appendix 7 (Chaplain) to Annex E (Pers) to FORSCOM MOB PLAN, and other applicable references.

2. PURPOSE: The SOP identifies and addresses the major areas of chaplain coverage concern during mobilization. Annexes will be updated periodically as indicated in order to provide acceptably current data. Projected population fluctuation and consequent chaplain activity requirements will be identified. Procedures to be undertaken in order to meet those requirements will be outlined with actions necessary to achieving an acceptable readiness posture. Necessary actions will be effected immediately and updated continuously.

3. SCHEDULE OF CHAPLAIN ARRIVALS: A list of chaplains to mobilize at the MOBSTA, cross-referenced by date of arrival, unit, denomination, rank and other pertinent data. (This includes TPU, IRR, IMA, and retirees.)

4. UNITS WITHOUT ASSIGNED CHAPLAINS: A list of all units, down to detachments, arriving at MOBSTA. The list should also indicate units authorized a chaplain but not filled. This will assist in developing the Command Master Religious Support Plan.

5. FLUCTUATION OF MOBILIZATION POPULATION: This is to reflect the expected arrivals and departures, together with the projected adjustments to the Command Master Religious Support Plan.

6. COVERAGE REQUIREMENT: Indicate the denominational faith-mix and any special religious faith needs.

7. LIAISON WITH CONUSA: Indicate the relationship, the reports, and the procedure of reporting and implementing cross-leveling.

8. CHAPLAIN TRAINING: Review Chaplain Installation Training Program to insure mobilization training for active and reserve chaplains and chaplain assistants prior to mobilization, and establish training requirements for mobilization.

9. CHAPLAIN SUPPLY ITEMS: Indicate how Chaplain Kits and related ecclesiastical supplies of arriving chaplain would be inventoried, how, where, such items would be stocked, and issued to meet shortfalls.

10. FACILITY UTILIZATION: Outline how installation religious facilities would be utilized by unit and individual chaplains (including housing accommodations).

11. PASTORAL CARE OF MILITARY FAMILIES: Outline of plan or procedure of religious ministry for military families both in and off post. Consideration must be given to the arrival of many military families during mobilization.

12. SUB-POST CHAPLAIN COVERAGE (Where Appropriate): Outline of the Command Master Religious Support Plan for those sub- installations designated at MOBSTA.

13. TAB A: Mobilization Assets.

14. TAB B: Identifying Chaplain Assets/Shortfalls.

ANNEX B TO AMOPS III
CHAPLAIN SUPPORT

1. (U) Purpose. To provide guidance to ensure adequate religious/pastoral support to the Army after M-Day.

2. (U) Religious Pastoral Support. Special emphasis and a high priority will be placed on providing a ministry that:

a. (U) Recognizes the tensions of a mobilizing community and dignity of the individual.

b. (U) Offers the opportunity for each individual to worship.

c. (U) Is sensitive to the needs of families left behind/ displaced by deployment of their spouses.

3. Manpower.

a. (U) Concept. Chaplain assets will be managed by the Chief of Chaplains through his functional counterpart at MACOM, CONUSA, and mobilization stations. This concept will be employed beginning M-Day unless changed by the Chief of Chaplains.

b. (U) Premobilization planning. Essential elements to the decentralized concept of mobilizing chaplain assets are:

(1) (U) The capability to fill vacancies and redistribute assets to ensure that the aggregate faith mix of chaplains in deploying divisions and separate brigades is compatible to the faith mix of troops assigned to these units.

(2) (U) The capability to utilize existing assets during the first 90 days of mobilization and to provide religious coverage to deploying units, the training base, and family member/spouse remaining on and adjacent to the mobilization stations.

(3) (U) The above requires some very intensive and coordinated planning by Army chaplains. The information requirements for planning are:

(a) (U) Installation unit data base and the Mobilization Personnel Processing System (MOBPERS) prepositioned tapes to determine faith mix of chaplains and troops in brigade and division size units. This data is available from the installation MISO. (NOTE: Religious denomination code currently is used only

in the peacetime mode of Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS). Reserve Component (RC) units may be accessed through the peacetime mode if a gradual mobilization occurs since a National Guard or USAR SIDPERS will not be fielded until a later date.

(b) (U) Faith Mix Guidance recommends one Jewish Chaplain and four Catholic Chaplains per division with Protestant Chaplains assigned to the remaining division spaces. At least one Catholic Chaplain should be assigned to separate brigades with the remaining spaces allotted to Protestant Chaplains.

(4) (U) The following assets should be considered as available when they reach the mobilization station:

(a) (U) Chaplains from RC units which will be mobilized (MTBSP) gives Mobilization Station Arrival Date (MBSAD).

(b) (U) Chaplains from the Individual Ready Reserve reporting to the mobilization station. Prepositioned MOBPERS tapes will identify personnel who are to report.

(c) (U) Active Component (AC) chaplains available to the mobilization station.

(d) (U) Chaplain students from Service Schools and chaplains should be used to the maximum extent to fulfill the chaplain mission at the installation.

(5) (U) Although retired chaplains are not deployable assets, they should be used to the maximum extent to fulfill the chaplain mission at the installation.

c. (U) Mobilization.

(1) (U) Mobilization station chaplains will receive, orient, assign and/or reassign chaplains to effect the best possible faith mix. The following priorities will be observed:

(a) (U) Deploying units.

(b) (U) Training centers.

(c) (U) Installations having a large concentration of family members.

(d) (U) All other requirements.

(2) (U) Care will be taken to maintain unit integrity wherever possible; however, needs of the Service and faith mix requirements will dictate the feasibility of adhering to this principle.

(3) (U) Chaplain redistribution to support deploying units will be accomplished without regard to command affiliation of the assets.

(4) (U) DACH will levy MACOM for overseas command and/or replacement fill.

(5) (U) Data base update will be through SIDPERS. However, mobilization station chaplains will maintain sufficient manual data to recapture personnel data in the event

the data processing systems goes down. Seek the advice of the installation AMO for elements of data required.

d. (U) Training.

(1) (U) IAW AR 614-30, chaplains who have not completed the Chaplain Basic Course are not deployable. Therefore, completion of OBC is the highest training priority.

(2) (U) Mobilization station chaplains are responsible for training deploying chaplains and chapel activities specialists in the religious and cultural aspects of the theater. The mobilization station chaplain also should ensure that deploying chaplains and chapel activities specialists are trained in skills to perform ministry during combat.

*4. (U) Mobilization Station Chaplain. The Mobilization Station Chaplain/Supervisory Chaplain will be designated by the Commander of the mobilization station.

*This is being revised to indicate that the Chief of Chaplains will designate The Mob Station Chaplain/Supervisory Chaplain.

APPENDIX 7 (CHAPLAIN) TO ANNEX E (PERSONNEL) TO FORMDEPS

1. REFERENCE: Annex B, to AMOPS III.

2. GENERAL:

a. PURPOSE. To establish responsibilities insuring adequate religious/pastoral coverage on Army installations during mobilization.

b. ASSUMPTIONS. Basic Plan.

3. CONCEPT.

a. The chaplain advises the commander and his staff on all matters of religion and morale as affected by religion.

b. Special emphasis is placed on ministry that recognizes the tensions of a mobilizing community and the dignity of the individual, offers opportunity for each individual to worship and is sensitive to the total pastoral needs of families left behind or displaced by the mobilization of their spouses.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES of Mobilization Station Chaplain.

a. Becomes familiar with the FORSCOM Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (MTBSP), both according to Troop Program Sequence Number (TPSN) and Mobilization Station Sequence as a guide to how deploying brigades/divisions will roll up.

b. In coordination with the CONUSA, FORSCOM and HQDA Chaplain, projects chaplain assets and shortfall by grade and denomination through 180 days of mobilization.

c. Coordinates with the DPCA the assignment, promotion, transfer and replacement of subordinate chaplains and their enlisted assistants within the installation. The priority of

assignment established by the DACH is, (1) deploying units, (2) training centers, (3) installations with large concentrations of family members and (4) all other requirements.

d. Coordinates cross-leveling of chaplains consequent to the requirements of Faith-Mix Guidance for division/brigade size units. Faith Mix Guidance recommends one Jewish Chaplain and four Catholic Chaplains per division with Protestant Chaplains assigned to the remaining division spaces. At least one Catholic Chaplain should be assigned to separate brigades with the remaining spaces allotted to Protestant Chaplains.

e. Care will be taken to maintain unit integrity wherever possible, however, the needs of the Army and Faith-Mix requirements will dictate the feasibility of adhering to this principle.

f. Maintains proper security procedures in the handling and storage of classified information.

g. Monitors, through appropriate staff agencies, the procurement, storage, issue and distribution of chaplain supplies and coordinates the utilization of chapels and chaplain facilities during mobilization.

h. Implements the chaplain portion of Installation Commanders Guide to Mobilization and Deployment. (FORMDEPS Vol III Part IV)

i. Observes the technical chain (CONVSA, FORSCOM, DA) for coordination and implementation of all chaplain activities during mobilization.

j. On the 30th, 60th, 90th, 120th, 150th and 180th day of mobilization, report by AUTODIN or WWMCCS message to the appropriate CONUSA, with information copies to the rest of the technical chain, by name, grade, SSAN and denomination all active and reserve chaplains mobilized at and/or deployed from the installation in the previous 30 days.

k. Plans for the arrival and processing of the chaplains designated in the mobilization TDA.

l. Conducts planning and training sessions for mobilization for all chaplains to be mobilized at the mobilization station in accordance with CAPSTONE concept.

m. Establishes liaison with civilian churches and other religious organizations, as well as other groups to develop support for ministry for mobilization.

n. Supervises the chaplain program and budget activity for appropriated funds, non-appropriated chaplain funds and the procurement and employment of auxiliary chaplains.

o. Supervises chaplain training to include training lay leaders and training for chaplain support activities, religious education and comparative religions.

p. Plans and supervises installation religious lay leaders and training for chaplain support activities, religious education and ministry to the hospitalized and imprisoned.

ANNEX I (CHAPLAIN) TO _____ MP

1. REFERENCE. Annex Y.

2. PURPOSE. To provide guidance to STARC and RSC chaplains for implementing religious coverage in conjunction with the basic mobilization plan.

3. CONCEPT. Guidance in this annex is in support of the commander's responsibility to provide religious coverage for the command.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Premobilization.

(1) STARC and RSC chaplains will provide guidance and monitor chaplain planning and training for mobilization readiness.

(2) STARC and RSC chaplains will ensure the availability of appropriate chaplain mobilization plans and SOPs for all levels of the command. These documents will be provided to the CONUSA chaplains.

(3) Local chaplain plans and SOPs should address as a minimum the following items:

(a) Chaplaincy technical chain.

(b) Plans to provide an adequate faith-mix to ensure appropriate denominational coverage.

(c) Coordination responsibilities with mobilization station chaplains.

(d) The need for a total understanding of Army regulations pertaining to conscientious objectors.

(e) Training requirements for chaplains and chaplain assistants.

(f) Religious support to families of military personnel.

(g) Coordination responsibilities with local civilian clergy.

(h) Area religious coverage plans.

(4) STARC and RSC chaplains will provide suitable notification for training opportunities provided at HQDA, FORSCOM, and CONUSA levels for chaplains and chaplain assistants.

(5) STARC and RSC chaplains should take the initiative to ensure training opportunities for chaplains and chaplain assistants not provided at higher levels of command. Input for planning and execution of mobilization exercises will be provided at all appropriate levels of command.

(6) STARC and RSC chaplains will ensure the conduct of chaplain mobilization exercises (MOBEXs) in support of the command mobilization plans.

b. Post-mobilization.

(1) STARCs and RSCs will execute the chaplain portion of the command mobilization plan under the technical supervision of the CONUSA chaplains.

(2) STARC chaplains will provide assistance to military families in the State in support of Appendix 1, Annex E. Additional chaplain requirements for this responsibility will be directed to the CONUSA chaplain.

(3) STARC and RSC chaplains will accomplish other chaplaincy tasks as FORSCOM and CONUSAs may direct.

APPENDIX 4 (FAMILY ASSISTANCE) TO ANNEX E (PERSONNEL) TO FORSCOM MOBILIZATION PLAN

1. PURPOSE. To provide guidelines for the support of families before, during, and after mobilization.

2. CONCEPT.

a. Soldiers and family members of Active and Reserve Component personnel must know the specific support services that will be available if the service member is mobilized or deployed. The key issue in reducing confusion upon mobilization is advance sharing of information. Periodic "live" testing of planned family support plans is required.

b. DA PAM 360-525, Family Assistance Handbook for Mobilization, covers personnel affairs, benefits, and entitlements for family members upon mobilization.

c. Services and information must be provided to family members from:

(1) Active Components.

(2) Reserve Components.

(3) New accessions.

(4) Evacuees from overseas commands.

(5) Retirees.

(6) Other Services.

d. Support will consist of two broad categories:

(1) Direct actual services.

(2) Information, referral, and follow-up (IR&F).

e. Installations will provide the services listed in subparagraph 2g. A family assistance team will be formed at each installation's Army Community Service Center to coordinate and resolve family-related problems. The team will consist of members who can help family members solve finance, CHAMPUS, transportation, legal, housing, Army Emergency Relief (AER), education,

spiritual, employment assistance, and mental health problems. CHAMPUS and DEERS systems must be geared for immediate assistance for medical benefits for RC families.

(1) Representatives from the "key" agencies should emphasize the team approach to solving family problems and be present in the family assistance center (FAC) to provide as much direct assistance and coordinated screening as possible in one location. When not present in the FAC, team members are expected to serve as points of contact in their respective areas to ensure that followup action is taken to solve problems.

(2) State area commands (STARCs) will provide limited services and IR&F to include providing and assisting in completing various government forms and applications. The IR&F mission is ideally suited for the STARC. The STARC can maintain information on services that are available from other Federal, civilian, State, and county agencies. The STARC will also provide CHAMPUS counseling when there is a need to supplement installation capabilities. The STARC may coordinate the use of selected NG armories, USAR centers, and US Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) recruiting stations to establish IR&F subcenters.

f. Staffing for the STARC IR&F centers and for installation Army community service centers will consist of civilian hires, nondeployable personnel, volunteers, retirees, (preidentified and notified by HQ ARPERCEN) and individual mobilization augmentees, preferably with the SSI of 68R, Social Work Officer. Selected persons are to possess civilian or military skills to accomplish the family support function.

g. General types of services to be provided by installations include:

(1) Information and referral.

(2) ID Card and DEERS enrollment (Tab A).

(3) CHAMPUS counseling.

(4) Transportation.

(5) Legal.

(6) Commissary.

(7) Post Exchange.

(8) Government family housing.

(9) AER.

(10) Travel.

(11) Army community services (ACS).

(12) Budget counseling.

(13) Educational services.

(14) Morale support activities.

(15) Chaplain.

(16) Survivor assistance.

(17) Employment assistance.

h. On mobilization, all currently authorized benefits, with the exception of health care, will continue to be provided to family members. Health care will be obtained exclusively through CHAMPUS. The Army and other Services will continue to support family members, regardless of the Service of the sponsor.

i. At full mobilization, installation Army Community Service Centers and STARCs will provide IR&F on a 24-hour basis, e.g., through a "hot line." The American Red Cross will continue to assist military families.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Sponsor. The sponsor has primary responsibility for preparing his family prior to his departure. The sponsor should encourage family members to attend information briefings.

b. Unit Commander. Complete essential family member- related tasks before the unit moves to the MS. Ensure that information briefings are conducted and that family members have been given support information, and encourage unit members to complete the personal affairs forms.

c. Installation Commanders.

(1) Develop an Army community service mobilization TDA that provides for a family assistance center (FAC) and determine the additional funding required to operate the FAC on a 24-hour basis. Mobilization TDAs should provide for an individual mobilization augmentee (IMA) with the 68R specialty, Social Work Officer.

(2) Coordinate with the State area commands and adjacent States to inform them of services available at the installation.

(3) Appoint a point of contact (POC) for family support. A single POC will make it easier for STARCs to find out what support is available to families.

d. State area commands. STARCs will provide IR&F to family members in the group listed in paragraph 2c. IR&F will include assistance in completing various government forms and applications and advising family members of assistance and services available from military installations and other Federal, State, county, and civilian agencies. Assistance will be provided by referring individuals to the American Red Cross chapters in their communities, or through the Navy Relief Society and/or Air Force Aid Society at Navy and Air Force installations. STARCs will also provide CHAMPUS counseling when there is a need o supplement installation capabilities.

e. RESERVE SUPPORT COMMAND (RSC).

(1) Will establish liaison with STARC in the states in which their units are located.

(2) Secure STARC family support plan(s) and make distribution to subordinate elements down to company level.

f. CONUSA.

(1) Ensure STARCs have a family assistance plan.

(2) Assist STARC with developing/refining family assistance plan, if required.

(3) Ensure STARC disseminates their family assistance plan(s) to NG, USAR (RSC), installations and the other services in their area of responsibility.

TAB A. ID Card and DEERS enrollment.

TAB A (ID CARD AND DEERS ENROLLMENT) TO APPENDIX 4 (FAMILY ASSISTANCE) TO ANNEX E (PERSONNEL) TO FORSCOM MOBILIZATION PLAN

1. PURPOSE. To ensure that Reserve Component members' family members have identification at mobilization that will give them access to benefits and entitlements.

2. CONCEPT.

a. A policy is established that permits family members of mobilized RC personnel to use a copy of their sponsors' orders, a verified copy of DD Form 1172, and the DA Form 5431 (RC family members' ID card) as the interim identification for benefits and privileges.

b. Specific procedures are outlined in FORMDEPS, volume III, Part 3, (RC) (Unit Commander's Handbook).

Practice Exercise
Lesson 1

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: You are a Senior Chaplain assigned at Fort Opportunity. You are in charge of the mobilization and deployment process. Your unit is on full alert and you must provide assistance to the mobilized RC units. You must ensure all UMT mobilization plans and annexes are prepared and reviewed in accordance with the unit's mobilization plans.

1. You are reviewing an annex that is part of one of the mobilization plans. You know that annexes provide

   - ○ A. UMT information to FORSCOM and RSC.
   - ○ B. information and direction to subordinate and supporting units of the command.
   - ○ C. the standards and formats needed to execute a military operation.
   - ○ D. additional information on mobilization to smaller units.

2. One of the mission of the Commander, FORSCOM is to serve as

   - ○ A. Commander in Chief, United States Army Reserve Forces, Europe.
   - ○ B. Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, South Pacific.
   - ○ C. Commander in Chief, United States, CONUS
   - ○ D. Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Readiness Command (USCINCARRED).

3. In a family of plans, you know that units will

   - ○ A. not appear more than once but may appear more than once in competing families of plans.
   - ○ B. appear more than once but will not be allowed to compete in other families of plans.
   - ○ C. appear more than once and may also appear more than once in competing families of plans.
   - ○ D. appear only once in the competing families of plans.

Lesson 1 Practice Exercise Answers

Situation: You are a Senior Chaplain assigned at Fort Opportunity. You are in charge of the mobilization and deployment process. Your unit is on full alert and you must provide assistance to the mobilized RC units. You must ensure all UMT mobilization plans and annexes are prepared and reviewed in accordance with the unit's mobilization plans.

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A. UMT information to FORSCOM and RSC.
B. information and direction to subordinate and supporting units of the command.
C. the standards and formats needed to execute a military operation.
D. additional information on mobilization to smaller units.

The main purpose of an annex is to keep the basic text of an order short. They are distributed only to the units or agencies whose actions are affected by the annex.

2. One of the mission of the Commander, FORSCOM is to serve as

A. Commander in Chief, United States Army Reserve Forces, Europe.
B. Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, South Pacific.
C. Commander in Chief, United States, CONUS
D. Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Readiness Command (USCINCARRED).

FORSCOM as USCINCARRED, provides a general reserve of combat ready forces to USREDCOM as directed by JCS and as provided for in current DA directives. Plans for and executes assigned domestic emergency missions.

3. In a family of plans, you know that units will

A. not appear more than once but may appear more than once in competing families of plans.
B. appear more than once but will not be allowed to compete in other families of plans.
C. appear more than once and may also appear more than once in competing families of plans.
D. appear only once in the competing families of plans.

AMOPS II identifies the supporting plans for each major OPLAN. These major OPLANs and their supporting OPLANs are known as a Family of Plans.

LESSON TWO

UPDATE MOBILIZATION STATION UMT PERSONNEL LISTS

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn how to identify and update mobilization station UMT personnel lists.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Identify and update the UMT mobilization personnel lists.

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a training scenario.

STANDARD: The student will respond with 70% accuracy to the multiple choice subcourse examination requiring recall and application of instructions.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

UMT Information Handbook on Mobilization
FM 16-1
FM 25-5
MADRAT

INTRODUCTION

The Unit Status Reporting System will be used to monitor the effect of the distribution of assets and identify shortfalls. Each level of command manages assigned assets to achieve the highest practical level of readiness. The Unit Status Reporting System provides the basis for determining shortfalls and measuring the difference between actual unit status and full war-time requirements. The determination of a unit's capability to go to war will be based on a minimum "C-rating," and whether or not the unit can perform its mission. Due to resource constraints, not all army units are in a deployable posture. Consequently, the resource managers (especially logistics and personnel) for the Army must be able to fill requirements from existing assets within priorities established by HQDA ODCSOPS.

PART A - PERSONNEL REPORTING SYSTEM

1. HQDA ODCSPER.

HQDA ODCSPER will retain responsibility for personnel distribution through MILPERCEN and coordinating inter-MACOM personnel redistribution.

2. HQDA ODCSLOG.

HQDA ODCSLOG will coordinate, plan for and establish procedures to fill units, theater reserves and POMCUS sets to those established wartime priorities. The Army Equipment Distribution Plan

(TAEDP) and the Continuing Balance System - Expanded (CBS-X) will be the primary data bases used to execute the equipment redistribution.

3. Major Commands (MACOMs).

a. Major commands will prepare plans to execute DA directed redistribution of resources (personnel and materiel) against priority requirements in accordance with the provisions of this guidance. Detailed plans will be incorporated into mobilization plans at all levels of command.

b. Upon receipt of a warning order, MACOM will accomplish required actions and coordination, short of actual execution, as preparatory activities for redistribution/cross-leveling. Upon receipt of a mobilization order, MACOM resources will be redistributed to accomplish assigned missions.

c. MACOMS ensure redistribution and reporting procedures are compatible with most existing HQDA-level management information system capabilities.

4. Mobilization Personnel Systems.

a. To understand the personnel systems being used for mobilization, identification of personnel sources and concrete policies are necessary. Personnel required to expand the active Army will be drawn from:

(1) Active Component Sources:

- Officer Active Duty Obligors (OADO).
- Officer Candidate School (OCS).
- U.S. Military Academy (USMA).

(2) Reserve Component Sources:

- Active Guard/Reserve (AGR).
- Delayed Entry Personnel (DEP).
- Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA).
- Inactive National Guard (ING).
- Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).
- Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).
- Retired Personnel.
- Selected Reserve.
- Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP).
- Standby Reserve.

(3) Civilian Sources:

- Direct Appointments.
- Draftees.
- Nonprior Service Enlistees/Nonobligated.
- Prior Service Enlistees (Veterans).

b. Officer Active Duty Obligors (OADO).

All members except nonprior service members who are in professional training programs or in receipt of a reporting date for initial active duty will be available on M-Day.

c. Active Guard/Reserve (AGR).

AGR personnel are members of the ARNG or USAR on active duty in support of their respective components. They will be available on an individual, as needed, basis during the 200K Call-up and partial mobilization. Full mobilization will result in all AGR personnel being accessed into the Active Army. AGR personnel will be accessed into a position to which assigned or attached but will be reported to MILPERCEN for consideration for further assignment.

d. Delayed Entry Personnel (DEP).

(1) Delays in reporting for active duty will be granted only on rare situations. All requests for delays will be carefully considered on a case-by- case basis to ensure delays are granted only to personnel with valid causes. Requests for delays will be submitted with full justification, documentary evidence as appropriate, and the requested reporting date for the individual. Area Commanders (for USAR) and STARC (for ARNG) may authorize delays not to exceed 60 days. Delays in excess of 60 days may be granted only by HQDA (para 3-3, AR 601-25). The approving authority will notify the individual, unit and mobilization station as required of the individual's status.

(2) Automatic delays will be granted as follows:

- Nonprior service personnel in professional training programs.
- High school students engaged in a normal resident course of study will be delayed from entry on involuntary active duty until such time as they cease to pursue such course satisfactorily, graduate, or attain age 20, whichever occurs first.

(3) Undergraduate and graduate college students engaged in a normal resident course of study may, upon request, be delayed until completion of the quarter or semester in which they are enrolled at the time they are alerted for order to active duty.

(4) Delays will not be granted to personnel who are experiencing temporary physical disabilities that prevent them from performing their mobilization jobs. These individuals

will be placed in less demanding positions until they are physically qualified for reassignment.

(5) Personnel who are authorized a delay in reporting for active duty are still obligated to enter on active duty as long as the order to mobilize remains in effect unless competent authority determines that the individual is permanently physically or mentally incapable of performing military duty. In these cases, administrative action will be taken to separate or discharge the individual.

e. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs). These personnel are immediately available for mobilization in the organization to which they have been assigned. IMA personnel will be notified by news media announcement or the organization to which preassigned to report for mobilization. ARPERCEN does not issue follow-up reporting orders for these personnel because of the varying needs of the organizations to which IMAs are assigned.

f. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

(1) All Individual Ready Reservists (IRR) should be immediately available upon mobilization. Projected show rate is 70% for enlisted soldiers and 90% for officers.

(2) In peacetime the IRR members, less unskilled members, will be preassigned by the Mobilization Personnel Processing System (MOBPERS) to mobilization stations and earmarked to fill requirements at that installation. In the event of mobilization, the IRR will be sent a mobilization order instructing them where and when to report.

(3) Upon arrival at the mobilization station, IRR personnel may be assigned to fill any requirement based on the commander's priorities. Installation commanders will assess state of training of IRR personnel upon arrival.

(4) All IRR officers who have completed a resident branch course or who have had at least 3 years of either active duty or Reserve unit experience as an officer are considered qualified for assignment as unit fillers/individual replacements in deployed or deploying units.

(5) IRR members residing in Europe are preassigned by the current Overseas Preassignment Program to the area command replacement detachment. USAREUR commander will access IRR members to fill existing, in-theater requirements. IRR members residing in other overseas areas may be mobilized by ARPERCEN, after M-Day if directed by HQDA. ARPERCEN will provide the appropriate overseas commander with sufficient personnel data, periodically updated, to enable the commander to access and assign IRR personnel upon mobilization.

(6) IRR determined qualified for immediate deployment and excess to the needs of the installation will be reported through CONUSA/FORSCOM/MILPERCEN/ USAMEDDPERSA for coordination of reassignment against a current requirement. Should no unit requirement be determined, service member will be reported to MILPERCEN/USAMEDDPERSA for reassignment against worldwide requirements.

(7) IRR personnel may be used to satisfy installation requirements after fill of deploying and deployable units as determined by the installation commander.

(8) Until entry of Reserve Component units on active duty, procurement of officers for these units will be contained under existing programs from sources within the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. Non-alerted units may continue to enlist personnel in the reserve in accordance with existing enlistment policies and procedures. Alerted units will cease new enlistments upon receipt of the mobilization order and refer potential enlistees to non-alerted units or enlistment activities.

(9) The general policy upon full mobilization is that all personnel in the Ready Reserve will report for active duty within 24 hours after notification to report. Ready Reservists should make advance arrangements to meet business, personal, and other responsibilities to ensure they are capable of meeting mobilization reporting times.

(10) During peacetime, members of the Ready Reserve will be continually screened IAW AR 135-133 to ensure their availability upon mobilization. The screening of Ready Reserve members will cease when they have received alert orders to active duty (exceptions are governed by AR 601-25).

g. Retired Personnel.

(1) The Army's retiree recall program was implemented in August 1981. Its main purpose is to reduce the shortage of pretrained individual manpower that would occur upon mobilization by utilizing the talents and skills of experienced retired military personnel. Policy and procedures for the program are contained in AR 610-10. MACOM and Field Operating Agencies (FOA) are responsible for identifying requirements as suitable for retiree fill in TDA/MOBTDA. Requirements will be entered in TAADS IAW AR 310-49, Appendix B.

(2) ARPERCEN as the retiree program implementor, maintains a retiree asset data base and issues "hip pocket" preassignment orders to retirees who match validated CONUS requirements. These orders direct reporting to specified installations within 7 days of media announcement of full mobilization. Installation commanders are delegated authority to time phase retiree reporting based on installation needs. This program allows retirees to be called up for a partial mobilization. A separate mobilization order will supersede all previously issued preassignment orders and direct reporting on a specified date, normally 7 days after issuance.

(3) Retirees are preassigned to installations, not by paragraph and line number, but are earmarked for unit of assignment. Installation commanders are delegated authority to adjust final assignment based on installation needs. Planning for the assignment, utilization and support of recalled retirees is a MACOM, FOA, installation, and activity responsibility. Installation planning, however, is key to the successful utilization of retiree assets. Consequently, detailed planning must be developed which addresses

retiree accessioning, administrative in-processing, medical examination, support (billeting, messing, clothing), assignment, dependent related activities, etc.

5. Deployability Criteria.

a. Although individuals may be mobilizing assets, their eligibility for deployment operations is predicated upon a number of factors. Listed below are a number of deployability criteria:

(1) Title 10 USC 671 requires members of the Armed Forces to have 12 weeks of basic training or its equivalent prior to assignment outside the United States.

(2) Newly commissioned officers upon completion of the minimum essential training for award of a specialty skill identifier are deployable. However, AMEDD officers, though professionally qualified for award of an SSI based upon civilian education, require the Basic Officer Course appropriate to their branch to gain military skills necessary in the Theater of Operations.

(3) All personnel assigned to units scheduled for deployment are deployable except those exempt by Chapter 3, AR 614-30. Nondeployable personnel will be assigned locally from deploying units to nondeploying units by the mobilization station commander.

(4) Pregnant service members are ineligible for deployment throughout pregnancy and until medically determined fit for duty.

(5) POR requirements and Geneva Convention (law of war) training will be met to the maximum extent possible; however, failure to meet all of the requirements will not bar an individual from overseas deployment. To the maximum extent possible POR and/or Geneva Convention deficiencies will be remedied upon arrival in theater.

b. The policy for disposition of Troop Program Unit (TPU) and/or IRR individuals who require additional training or meet minimum deployment criteria is:

(1) RCU officers who have not completed OBC or who have not had 3 years of either active duty or RCU experience will accompany their unit to the mobilization station. The unit commander will then identify them to the installation commander who will obtain training reservations from MILPERCEN, prepare necessary orders and arrange transportation.

(2) RCU enlisted personnel who have not completed Initial Entry Training (IET) will accompany the unit advance party to the mobilization station if practical. Their names will be given to the installation commander who will obtain new REQUEST/Request Mobilization System (RMS) reservations, prepare necessary orders and arrange transportation to return them to the training base.

(3) IRR officers who have not completed OBC will not be ordered to active duty until a training reservation has been obtained by, ARPERCEN depending on the officers' control group. These officers will then receive a mailgram order directing them to report to the appropriate training location.

(4) Unskilled IRR direct enlistment personnel will not be ordered to active duty until a REQUEST/RMS reservation has been obtained for them by ARPERCEN. These personnel will then be ordered by mailgram to report to the appropriate reception station.

(5) During a Presidential 200,000 Call-up or under a partial mobilization without an extension of service, mobilization station/installation commanders will reassign personnel who are nondeployable because of insufficient service remaining until ETS.

(6) Upon declaration of a national emergency, terms of service for all military personnel serving on active duty may be extended under provisions Title 10 USC 672a.

6. AWOL and Desertion.

a. AWOL and desertion represents a critical drain on military manpower. During mobilization AWOL and desertion rates may increase sharply. Upon outbreak of hostilities, the FBI will accept all desertion offenses for apprehension and return to military control.

b. Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), will provide the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ATTN: Fugitive Division, Washington, DC 20535, a copy of all verified deserter notices and return to military control notices.

c. The ODCSPER (DAPE-HR) will ensure that facilities are identified to receive and process returned offenders at an accelerated rate for appropriate disposition.

d. MACOM and installation commanders will ensure interservice support agreements (ISA) adequately eliminate duplication of apprehension or pick-up effort and support all military services.

e. Deserters will be received at any military installation and processed rapidly to an installation of their service or to a facility designated to receive and process offenders.

7. Direct-Deploying Units (DDU).

a. To expedite deployment, selected Reserve Component (RC) units are designated as direct-deploying units or modified-deploying units. A direct-deploying unit deploys personnel and equipment from home station and does not move as a unit through a mobilization station. Modified-deploying units are units that ship unit equipment from home station to a port of embarkation and subsequently move unit personnel to a mobilization station. Units are selected and designated by HQ FORSCOM in coordination with the NGB for NG units, CONUSAs, and installations.

b. Basic Criteria for Direct Deployment.

(1) Direct deployment of the unit is operationally prudent as defined by the supported CINC.

(2) The supported CINC will allocate the required lift to deploy the unit.

(3) The unit is light and easily deployable.

(4) A readiness posture of C-3 or better is attained and maintained, less equipment of POMCUS.

(5) Time available before deployment will not allow movement through a mobilization station to an APOE.

(6) The relative locations and distances between the units home location, mobilization location, designated APOE, and capabilities of the supporting mobilization station.

(7) Direct deployers will be validated on a yearly basis.

c. Basic Criteria for Modified Deployment.

(1) Time available before unit equipment must be at the SPOE.

(2) A readiness posture of C-3 or better is attained and maintained.

(3) Unit training requirements at the mobilization station.

(4) The relative locations and distances between the units home location, mobilization location, designated SPOE, and capabilities of the supporting installation.

(5) Shipping unit equipment directly to a SPOE marshaling area is operationally prudent as defined by the mobilization station commander mobilizing the unit and operating the SPOE marshaling area.

d. Units designated as direct-deploying units or modified- deploying units will be notified of such designation. An Army installation will be tasked to develop the execution concept and ensure coordination.

e. Direct-deploying units require mobilization station (MS) support provided by the primary planning agent.

f. MS functions are to:

(1) Assist the unit with planning.

(2) Accomplish administrative requirements that cannot be done by the unit, e.g., SIDPERS accessions.

(3) Coordinate procurement of basic load ammunition, rations, and blocking and bracing material.

(4) In conjunction with the CONUSA, ensure the unit is operationally ready for deployment, including POR and POM requirements.

g. The advantages of Direct Deployment are as follows:

(1) Relieves overcrowding at the mobilization station.

(2) Requires one unit move (to APOE).

(3) Enables maintenance of unit integrity.

(4) Provides dispersion in case of nuclear war.

(5) Modified deployment enables units to rapidly position and prepare equipment for deployment.

h. The disadvantages of Direct Deployment are as follows:

(1) Will require the MS to send teams to the unit to assist their entry into active service, validate them for deployment, and deploy them.

(2) Militates against redistribution of assets (people and equipment that can best be controlled at the mobilization station).

(3) Hampers positive control of Federal units (units not on installations could require extended support from supporting installations).

(4) Approved APOE locations may not be near the unit's home station.

8. Concept of operations for Direct Deployment.

a. The primary planning agent for designated direct- deploying units will be identified by HQ FORSCOM. The planning agent will provide the mobilization station support. The direct deploying unit's home station will be designated as the unit's mobilization site. The primary planning agent is authorized to negotiate and coordinate planning and execution assistance with other organizations.

b. In the event designated units are mobilized and there is no deployment requirement (due to a specific OPLAN being implemented), the units may be required to move to the mobilization station designated as the primary planning agent.

c. Pre-mobilization.

(1) CONUSAs.

- Validate designated units annually and notify appropriate primary planning agent (MS) of the results.
- Ensure that the planning agent has developed and coordinated a detailed concept for the mobilization and deployment of designated units.
- Help the TAG or RSC in maintaining the required readiness posture of designated units.
- Help designated units in deployment training as required.

(2) TAGs and RSCs.

- Ensure that designated units are maintained in a readiness condition that will support direct deployment.
- Ensure that designated units are familiar with and can accomplish their tasks.
- Assist designated units in deployment training as requested.

(3) Primary Planning Agent (MS).

- Develop and coordinate a detailed concept for supporting the mobilization and deployment of designated units.
- Assist designated units with deployment training as requested.

(4) Designated Units.

- Maintain a readiness posture that will support direct deployment.
- Accomplish and keep current as many POR requirements as feasible.
- Prepare a unit SOP or equivalent document that will facilitate accomplishment of the deployment mission.
- Provide unit blocking, bracing, packing, crating, and tiedown material requirements to the primary planning agent (MS).
- Provide the primary planning agent (MS) the basic load ammunition and ration requirements.
- Determine transportation requirements from home station to the POE and submit requirements to the primary planning agent (MS).

d. Post-mobilization.

(1) CONUSAs.

- CONUSAs resolve, within capability, mobilization and deployment problems that arise during execution.

(2) TAGs and RSCs.

- Help designated units mobilize and deploy.
- Perform tasks required by the concept developed by the planning agent.
- Provide class A agent for designated unit as required.

(3) Primary Planning Agent (MS).

- Integrate designated units into Active Army SIDPERS and AC JUMPS.
- Submit required UNITREP and DEMSTAT reports pertaining to designated units.
- Help designated units as required, i.e., POR requirements not completed by units.
- Reconcile fiscal support rendered to the units.

(4) Designated Units.

Upon receipt of the mobilization order, immediately begin implementing the mobilization and deployment plan.

PART B - PERSONNEL REPORTS

1. Unit Status and Identity Report (UNITREP).

a. UNITREP is the single automated report within the Department of Defense which provides basic identity and status information about organizations of the Armed Forces to the National Command Authorities and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. UNITREP is the primary source of information about an organization's availability for deployment and its readiness to conduct military operations. UNITREP is thus linked to the Joint Operation Planning System as the basis for selecting organizations to meet a supported commander's force requirements.

b. UNITREP serves the following specific functions:

(1) Registers in the UNITREP File all organizations of the US Armed Forces, specified organizations of foreign armed forces, and specified other agencies.

(2) Reports current basis identity data elements (BIDEs) about the organizations in the UNITREP File.

(3) Reports status data about selected US military organizations.

(4) Reports status data about selected foreign military organizations operating in association with US forces.

(5) Provides a single reporting framework which can be supplemented by the CINCs, Services, major commands, and major command subordinates to meet their unique information requirements.

c. UNITREP is an on-going data resource reporting system. It consists of the UNITREP File which contains the identity of worldwide organization resources and selected data elements keyed to the Unit Identification Code (UIC) of each registered unit which describes uniquely their status; and the report which is used to keep the UNITREP File current. This data supports operation planning and command and control functions within the OJCS, the CINCs, the Services, major Service commands, Service component commands, and DOD agencies. UNITREP is a primary source used to consider force availability. The perishability of status information demands that reports be prepared when status change occurs and forwarded without significant delay. The usefulness of UNITREP data in support of current operation planning and in monitoring current operations is directly affected by the timeliness and degree of accuracy with which the data is maintained.

d. The master UNITREP File is maintained by the Director of Operations, OJCS. Applicable portions of the UNITREP File which contain identity and status data on relevant registered organizations/units are maintained by the Services, CINCs, major Service commands, Service component commands, and certain DOD agencies.

e. The registration of an organization/unit by UIC, along with the related Basic Identity Data Elements (BIDE), is the essential first step in establishing the UNITREP File. Once registered in the UNITREP File, the appropriate status data keyed to UIC is reported and incorporated.

f. UNITREPs made to the Alternate National Military Command Center (AMMCC) for the JCS are originated by the Services, the CINCs, major Service commands, Service component commands, and certain DOD agencies. The basis for these reports is usually generated at subordinate levels. UNITREPs originated by major Service commands and Service component commands are also routed to the appropriate CINC. The JCS distribute UNITREPs to the appropriate Services and DOD agencies.

g. The primary medium for UNITREP submission is the World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) with a back-up system utilizing punch cards via AUTODIN.

h. As UNITREPs are received, the status data is processed and entered into the UNITREP File thus keeping the UNITREP File current.

i. UNITREP Contents. The report contains basic identity, general status, personnel strength, combat readiness, equipment and crew status, and other elements that present a picture of the unit and its daily readiness capabilities.

2. Remaining Requirements - Retired (TO MILPERCEN) (DCSPER 472-02).

a. This report reflects the remaining requirements or short fall for AC TDA/MOBTDA organizations (Positions authorized to be filled by retirees).

b. The mobilization station receives Section II of this report, which consists of the following parts:

(1) Part A - AMEDD.

(2) Part B - Chaplain.

(3) Part C - JAG.

(4) Part D - All other Commissioned Officers.

(5) Part E - Warrant Officers.

(6) Enlisted.

c. This report is sequenced by Mobilization Station, Parts (as listed above), UIC and SSI/MOS.

d. Totals are provided for each UIC within each Part.

e. Summary totals are provided for each Part.

f. Commissioned aviator's Additional Skill Identifiers (ASIs) are provided in the last two positions of their Specialty Skill Identifier if a request for an ASI is provided to RCPAC in the initial requirements.

g. Format similar to the IRR DCSPER 472-02 Reports.

3. Remaining Requirements - IRR (TO MILPERCEN) (DCSPER 472-02).

a. This report (Figure 2-1) reflects the remaining requirements or shortfall for AC/RC units. These requirements are transmitted to ARPERCEN in requisition format to MILPERCEN.

b. The mobilization station receives Section II of this report, which consists of the following parts:

(1) Part A - AMEDD.

(2) Part B - Chaplain.

(3) Part C - JAG.

(4) Part D - All other Commissioned Officers.

(5) Part E - Warrant Officers.

(6) Part F - Enlisted.

c. This report is sequenced by Mobilization Station, Parts (as listed above), UIC and SSI/MOS.

d. Totals are provided for each UIC within each Part.

e. Summary totals are provided for each Part.

f. Commissioned aviator's Additional Skill Identifier (ASIs) are provided in the last two positions of their Special Skill Identifier if a request for an ASI is provided to ARPERCEN in the initial requirements; e.g., 15A1Q....dual rated (RW/FW) aviator.

PREPARED: 20 JUL 88 REMAINING REQUIREMENTS - IRR RCS: DCSPER 472-04 PCN: MBX-068
SECTION II - MOB STATION
MOB STATION: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND ABERDEEN PROVI MD 21005

PART B - CHAPLAINS

UIC	UNIT DESIGNATION	SSI/ASI	TOTAL	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
S09AA	0452 CS HHC SPT GP	56A	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UIC		2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
TLGAA	0099 MD HSP COMBAT SUPPD	56A	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UIC		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
104AA	0000 USA OD CTR & SCHOOL	56A	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UIC		2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
40VAA	0000 USA APGISA	56A	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UIC		4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - PART		9	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0

Figure 2-1. Remaining Requirements - IRR (TO MILPERCEN) (DCSPER 472-02)

4. Roster of Assigned Personnel - IRR/Retired DCSPER 472-04.

a. This report reflects IRR personnel, to include IMA personnel, which have been selected and earmarked to fill an AC/RC unit requirement at a specific mobilization station.

b. The mobilization station receives Sections II, IV, and V of this report.

(1) Section II (Figure 2-2) is a SSI/MOS rollup of assigned personnel which is sequenced by Mobilization Station, Part, UIC, and SSI/MOS.

(2) Section IV (Figure 2-3) is a Name (alpha) roster of assigned personnel which is sequenced by Mobilization Station, Part, and Name.

(3) Section V is an SSI/MOS rollup of assigned personnel which is sequenced by Mobilization Station, Part, and SSI/MOS.

c. This report consists of the following parts:

(1) Part A - AMEDD.

(2) Part B - Chaplain.

(3) Part C - JAG.

(4) Part D - All other Commissioned Officers.

(5) Part E - Warrant Officers.

(6) Part F - Enlisted.

d. Totals are provided for each Part.

e. Commissioned Aviator's Additional Skill Identifiers and Chaplain Denominations are provided in the last two positions of the Specialty Skill Identifier (SSI); e.g., 56A62....Roman Catholic Chaplain.

f. Explanation of Mobilization Preassignment (MP) Codes used in this report:

(1) Voluntary preassignment:

(a) AV - Regular Army - retiree.

(b) RV - Army of the United States - retiree.

(c) GV - United States Reserve - retiree.

(2) Involuntary Preassignment:

(a) AV - Regular Army - retiree.

(b) RM - Army of the United States - retiree.

(c) GM - United States Reserve - retiree (contingent).

g. The format is similar to the IRR DCSPER-04 Reports as shown in Figures 2-2 and 2-3.

PREPARED: 20 JUL 88 ROSTER OF ASSIGNED PERSONNEL - IRR RCS: DCSPER 472-04 PCN: MBX-060
SECTION II - MOB STATION
MOB STATION: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND ABERDEEN PROVI MD 21005

PART B - CHAPLAINS

UIC	UNIT DESIGNATION	SSI/ASI	TOTAL	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
QQMAA	0286 CS BN HHD SUPPLY S	56A62	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UIC		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SCZAA	0356 MD HSP STA 300 BED	56A24	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UIC		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SC5AA	0816 MD HSP STA 300 BED	56A62	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UIC		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - PART		3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0

Figure 2-2. Section II - Roster of Assigned Personnel - IRR (DCSPER 472-04)

PREPARED: 10 AUG 86 ROSTER OF ASSIGNED PERSONNEL - IRR RCS: DCSPER 472-04 PCN: MBX-14A
SECTION IV - ALPHA ROSTER-NAME SEQUENCE
MOB STATION: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND ABERDEEN PROVI MD 21005

PART B - CHAPLAINS

NAME	SSAN	GRD	PSSI/PMOS	SEX	RDATE	UIC	UNIT DESIGNATION	SSI/MOS/DASI	GRD	MP
BOYLE JOHN B.		CPT	56A62	M		SCZAA	0356 MD HSP STA 300 BED	56A	03	IR
FLANIGAN THOMAS P.		CPT	56A62	M		QQMAA	0286 CS BN HHD SUPPLY S	56A	03	IR
LEATH JAMES A. JR		COL	56A08	M		OMRAA	0000 USA GAR APG	56A 7E	06	IR
POWERS THOMAS J.		MAJ	56A62	M		SC5AA	0818 MD HSP STA 300 BED	56A	04	IR
PROUT GORDON R.		COL	56A06	M		OJEAA	0000 HQ USA TEST-EVAL CMD	56A 7D	06	IR

TOTAL PERSONNEL PART B: 000005

Figure 2-3. Section IV - Roster of Assigned Personnel - IRR (DCSPER 472-04)

5. Reporting Schedule of Mobilizing Personnel DCSPER 472-05.

a. This report reflects the personnel scheduled to report to a mobilization station and the priority of the requirements they have been selected (earmarked) to fill.

b. The report is sequenced by Mobilization Station and Priority of Fill Requirement (1-9).

c. Totals are provided by Priority, Sex, and Component.

d. All IRR, and retired, if/as applicable, less IMA are ordered to report for active duty to their respective mobilization station on M+7.

e. USAR/ARNG Unit Personnel.

(1) The priority of fill for USAR/ARNG unit requirements, within this report, are determined by assigning a priority to the unit based upon the unit's Date Required to Load (DRL) or Mobilization Station Arrival Date (MBSAD).

(2) To determine the actual reporting date for USAR/ARNG units, refer to the FORSCOM Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (MTBSP).

f. IRR and Retired data are combined in one report.

g. Figure 2-4 depicts mobilized personnel of one MOB Station.

h. Figure 2-5 depicts a summary of mobilized personnel of all MOB Stations.

PREPARED: 20 JUL 86 REPORTING SCHEDULE OF MOBILIZING PERSONNEL RCS:DCSPER 472-05 PCN:MBX-11A
MOB STATION: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND ABERDEEN PROVI MD 21005

PRIORITY OF REQT	****TOTAL**** M	F	TOTAL	****USAR**** M	F	TOTAL	*****NG***** M	F	TOTAL	*****IRR***** M	F	TOTAL	*****RET***** M	F	TOTAL
01	636	138	672	274	103	377	167	17	184	95	16	111	0	0	0
02	2475	514	2989	572	185	757	1225	140	1365	678	189	867	0	0	0
04	580	94	674	219	47	266	263	30	293	88	17	105	10	0	10
05	3442	94	3318	0	0	0	0	0	0	751	84	835	2473	10	2483
10	413	143	556	172	106	278	176	27	203	65	10	75	0	0	0
TOTAL	7228	981	8209	1237	441	1678	1831	214	2045	1677	316	1993	2483	10	2493

Figure 2-4. Reporting Schedule of Mobilizing Personnel (DCSPER 472-05) (One MOB Station).

PREPARED: 20 JUL 86 REPORTING SCHEDULE OF MOBILIZING PERSONNEL RCS:DCSPER 472-05 PCN:MBX-11A
MOB STATION: SUMMARY OF ALL MOB STATIONS

PRIORITY OF REQT	****TOTAL**** M	F	TOTAL	****USAR**** M	F	TOTAL	*****NG***** M	F	TOTAL	*****IRR***** M	F	TOTAL	*****RET***** M	F	TOTAL
01	175783	28071	203854	60085	13571	73656	69042	5323	74365	46656	9177	55833	0	0	0
02	309602	27640	337242	59999	11904	71903	187237	7436	194673	62366	8300	70666	0	0	0
03	99165	4456	103621	6597	481	7078	66797	1838	68635	25771	2137	27908	0	0	0
04	168334	25574	193908	78407	15723	94130	64910	6187	71097	24904	3662	28566	113	2	115
TOTAL	975135	107354	1082489	216306	45464	261770	396771	21596	418367	249126	39082	288208	112932	1212	114144

Figure 2-5. Reporting Schedule of Mobilizing Personnel (DCSPER 472-05) (Summary of all MOB Stations).

6. Non-Aligned USAR Personnel (DCSPER 472-10) and Non-Aligned NG Personnel (DCSPER 472-11).

a. The Non-Aligned USAR Personnel (Figure 2-6) report reflects USAR unit members who do not match a requirement on the Vertical Army Authorization Document System (VTAADS) for their specific unit of assignment.

b. Non-alignment usually results from the following reasons:

(1) Unit member does not match a valid requirement for unit of assignment.

(2) Incorrect data (PMOS/DMOS) is entered in SIDPERS USAR or SIDPERS ARNG.

(3) A unit's MTOE/TDA is not as current as VTAADS or vice versa.

(4) Unit personnel data is received by ARPERCEN; however, VTAADS reflecting authorizations for a unit is not.

(5) Unit is not listed in FORSCOM's Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan.

c. The report is sequenced by Mobilization Station, UIC, and DSSI/DMOS.

d. Totals are provided on non-aligned personnel.

e. The Non-Aligned ARNG Unit Personnel Report, DCSPER 472- 11 (Figure 2-7) is furnished in the same format as the DCSPER 472-10 Report (Figure 2-6).

PREPARED: 20 JUL 86 NON-ALIGNED USAR UNIT PERSONNEL RCS: DCSPER 472-10 PCN: MBX-14C
MOB STATION: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND ABERDEEN PROVI MD 21005

UIC	UNIT DESIGNATION	DSSI/DMOS	GRD	PSSI/PMOS	GRD	NAME	SSAN	RDATE	MP
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	00A00	01	00D00	2LT	DEBODA THEODORE J		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	11B00	01	00D00	2LT	MCAVINUE MICHAEL J		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	75A00	03	A00	CPT	LEWIS DAVID N		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	75A00	03	75A00	CPT	LEWIS DAVID N JR.		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	97B00	03	42A00	CPT	LEWIS BENJAMIN H. III		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	19E10	E4	19E10	SP4	DAVIS ROGER BRENT		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31C10	E1	31C10	PV1	GRANGER FRANCIS JOHN		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31C10	E1	31C10	PV1	HEFFLER ROBERT ALBERT		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31C10	E3	64C10	PFC	RAMSBURG JEFFREY SCOTT		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31C10	E4	31C10	SP4	STREET TONY		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31C10	E4	31C10	SP4	DENNIS MICHAEL A		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31M20	E6	31C30	SSG	MADDOX CALVIN DELOS JR		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31K10	E1	31K10	PV1	WEAVER JOHN MICHAEL		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31K10	E1	31K10	PV1	YATES RITA DAWN		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31K10	E4	31K10	SP4	FLOWERS DONALD KEITH		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	31K10	E4	31K10	SP4	HOYDA DEBRA L		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	54E40	E6	55B30	SSG	WHITAKER RUFUS JR		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	64C10	E2	64C10	PV2	WAGENFUEHR RONALD W J		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	64C10	E4	64C10	SP4	PRICHARD RICKY		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	64C10	E4	64C10	SP4	MATTHEWS IRA TRACY		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	71L10	E1	71L00	PV1	GRAVES RHONDA EVON		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	71L10	E1	71L00	PV1	JOHNSON TAMLYN LENE		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	71L10	E1	71L00	PV1	SMITH VALENCIA MARLENE		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	71L10	E1	71L00	PV1	VANTERPOOL CAROL V		005	AR
Q1QAA	0326 CS BN MNT DS/GS	71L10	E1	71L10	PV2	AQUINO MARK THOMAS		005	AR

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Figure 2-6. Non-Aligned USAR Unit Personnel (DCSPER 472-10)

PREPARED: 20 JUL 86 NON-ALIGNED NG UNIT PERSONNEL RCS: DCSPER 472-11 PCN: MBX-140
MOB STATION: CAMP BLANDING STARKE FL 32091

UIC	UNIT DESIGNATION	OSSI/DMOS	GRD	PSSI/PMOS	GRD	NAME	SSAN	RDATE	MP
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	25A00	01	00E00	2LT	LINDSEY GERALD M		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	25A00	01	00E00	2LT	CAMPBELL LNGRY		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	31N10	E1	31N00	PV1	CORDELL BRUCE W		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36C10	E1	36C00	PV1	RIGGINS MICHAEL L		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36C10	E1	36C30	PV1	CLAY KENNETH B		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36C10	E1	36C00	PV1	FREEMAN LONNIE D		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36C20	E6	36C00	SSG	DETWILER JAMES A		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36C20	E6	36C30	SSG	BILLINGSLEY WENDELL		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36C20	E6	36C30	SSG	AMERSON ELBERT		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36C20	E6	36C30	SSG	BENNETT MELVIN B		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36C30	E6	36C30	SSG	TARRANT JAMES JR		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36M10	E1	36M00	PV1	EDWARDS ANGON C JR		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36M10	E2	36M00	PV2	OOCKERY BOBBY JOE		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36M30	E6	36M30	SSG	GILBREATH CLINTON R		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	36M30	E6	36M30	SSG	WADE BILLY JOE		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	75B20	E4	75B10	SP4	GANT JEROME P		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	76Y10	E5	76Y20	SGT	PHILLIPS ROBERT E		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	25A00	01	00E00	2LT	MERZ ALAN ALFRED		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	31J10	E3	31J10	PFC	COOPER RANDY		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	31J10	E4	31J10	SP4	BELCHER VANCE G		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	31J10	E4	31J10	SP4	BECKHAM DENNIS J		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	31J20	E5	31J20	SGT	HARDING LYNN		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	72E10	E1	72E00	PV1	MALCOM MARSHALL D		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	72E10	E1	72E00	PV1	SOUTHWELL STEVEN R		005	NG
PKJAO	0326 SC BN CORPS CMD OP	72E10	E1	72E00	PV1	ROOKER TERRY GENE		005	NG

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Figure 2-7. Non-Aligned NG Unit Personnel (DCSPER 472-11)

7. Roster of Non-Selected IRR Personnel (DCSPER 472-12).

a. Currently, the DCSPER 472-12 report, Section I (Figure 2-8) is used to show IRR remaining assets that do not match a requirement within the MOBPERS selection process. They are "earmarked" to one of the 30 mobilization stations based upon the individual's geographical location/state code, as indicated in Appendix H. Individuals listed in Section I of this report may be used in the cross-leveling/redistribution process.

b. The report is sequenced by Mobilization Station, UIC, and PSSI/PMOS.

c. Totals are provided on Non-Selected IRR Personnel for each mobilization station.

PREPARED: 10 AUG 86 ROSTER OF NON-SELECTED IRR PERSONNEL RCS: DCSPER 472-12 PCN: MBX-14E
SECTION I - TRAINED
MOB STATION: FT BELVOIR FORT BELVOIR VA 22060

UIC	UNIT DESIGNATION	PSSI/PMOS	GRD	PSSI/PMOS	GRD	NAME	SSAN	RDATE	MP
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			11C00	2LT	JENKINS GEORGE C JR		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			14A00	2LT	KELLY STEVEN C		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			14A00	1LT	CAMERON WINIFRED T		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			14D00	1LT	ROBINSON ERIC R		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			21J00	2LT	SCHIEBE WAYNE C		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			75B00	CPT	WILSON CURTIS J		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			1008	CW3	HOTELLING JAMES M		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			1008	CW2	CALLOWAY RODERICK		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			1008	CW2	HASH STEPHEN P		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			03C10	PV2	MCKOY ANTHONY K		007	IR
OUYAA	0000 USA EN CTR FT BELVOIR			11B10	PV1	MOORE FRANK JR		007	IR

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Figure 2-8. Roster of Non-Selected IRR Personnel (DCSPER 472-12)

8. Roster of Assigned IMA Personnel (DCSPER 472-13).

a. This report (Figure 2-9) reflects Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) participants who have been issued orders to a mobilization station for a specific unit assignment.

b. The report is provided to the mobilization station in two sections:

(1) Section I - Aligned IMAs.

(2) Section II - Non-Aligned IMAs.

c. Non-Aligned IMA personnel usually results from the following:

(1) Requirements identified for fill by IMA personnel are not received.

(2) MTOE/MOBTDA is not as current as the VTAADS or vice versa.

(3) Unit is not listed in FORSCOM's Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan.

d. Even though IMA personnel may be non-aligned, they possess a valid order assigning them to a specific assignment at a mobilization station.

e. The report is sequenced by Mobilization Station, UIC, and PSSI/PMOS.

f. Totals are provided on IMA personnel for each station.

PREPARED: 10 AUG 86 ROSTER OF ASSIGNED IMA PERSONNEL RCS: DCSPER 472-13 PCN: MBX-14F
SECTION I - ALIGNED IMA
MOB STATION: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND ABERDEEN PROVI MD 21005

UIC	UNIT DESIGNATION	DSSI/DMOS	GRD	PSSI/PMOS	GRD	NAME	SSAN	RDATE	MP
OJEAA	0000 HC USA TEST-EVAL CMD	11X	03	11A5S		CPT VIOLA VINCENT JAMES		000	MD
OJEAA	0000 HC USA TEST-EVAL CMD	11X	05	11A5M		LTC BUCHHEISTER J J JR		000	MD
OJEAA	0000 HC USA TEST-EVAL CMD	11X	05	11B5M		LTC VERGA CHARLES F		000	MD
OJEAA	0000 HC USA TEST-EVAL CMD	13X	04	13AQO		MAJ MINER DENNIS CARL		000	MD

Figure 2-9. Roster of Assigned IMA Personnel.

PART C - CROSS LEVELING

1. The FORSCOM Staff Chaplain is authorized to cross-level chaplains.

2. The MS chaplains are authorized to utilize, reassign and cross-level chaplains at their mob station to meet the priorities and requirements of the Chief of Chaplains and Mob Station Commander.

3. The CONUSA chaplains are authorized to reassign and cross- level chaplains in their area of command to meet the priorities of the Chief of Chaplains.

4. The mobilization priorities of the Chief of Chaplains for cross-leveling and deployment are listed in Appendix 3, AMOPS, Vol III, Annex B.

5. It is important that chaplains be utilized to maximum extent possible. To do this, it is important to take into consideration the number of families that will be arriving without authorizations. This will happen at both the training centers and deploying stations. Therefore, proper utilization of retired chaplains will allow other assets to be available.

6. The cross-leveling of chaplains will be on an as needed basis. Unit integrity will be maintained when possible. If mobilization planning is done correctly, the MS chaplain and CONUSA chaplain will know in advance the shortfalls and cross-leveling requirements.

Practice Exercise
Lesson 2

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: As the Senior Chaplain assigned at Fort Opportunity, you must brief the active and RC units on the assets required to support the upcoming mobilization. You must ensure the active and RC units have updated their personnel lists in order to perform the mission.

1. The general policy upon full mobilization is that all personnel in the Ready Reserve will report for active duty within

   - ○ A. 24 hours after notification to report.
   - ○ B. 24 duty hours after notification to report.
   - ○ C. 48 hours after notification to report.
   - ○ D. 48 duty hours after notification to report.

2. Upon arrival at the mobilization station, IRR personnel may be assigned to

   - ○ A. fill mandatory IMAs requirements.
   - ○ B. positions established by the MOB STA commander.
   - ○ C. fill any requirements based on the commander's priorities.
   - ○ D. positions in need of experienced skills in order to process incoming RC units.

3. The main purpose of the Army's retiree recall program is to

   - ○ A. utilize the skills of experienced retired personnel by training the active force.
   - ○ B. reduce the shortage of pretrained individual manpower that would occur upon mobilization by utilizing the talents and skills of experienced retired military personnel.
   - ○ C. ensure full manpower in the event of mobilization.
   - ○ D. allow retirees the opportunity to participate in a full mobilization during a national emergency.

Lesson 2 Practice Exercise Answers

Situation: As the Senior Chaplain assigned at Fort Opportunity, you must brief the active and RC units on the assets required to support the upcoming mobilization. You must ensure the active and RC units have updated their personnel lists in order to perform the mission.

1. The general policy upon full mobilization is that all personnel in the Ready Reserve will report for active duty within

a. 24 hours after notification to report.
b. 24 duty hours after notification to report.
c. 48 hours after notification to report.
d. 48 duty hours after notification to report.

Unless otherwise advised, you should make advanced arrangements to take care of your business and responsibilities.

2. Upon arrival at the mobilization station, IRR personnel may be assigned to

a. fill mandatory IMAs requirements.
b. positions established by the MOB STA commander.
c. fill any requirements based on the commander's priorities.
d. positions in need of experienced skills in order to process incoming RC units.

IRR members' training will be assessed upon arrival.

3. The main purpose of the Army's retiree recall program is to

a. utilize the skills of experienced retired personnel by training the active force.
b. reduce the shortage of pretrained individual manpower that would occur upon mobilization by utilizing the talents and skills of experienced retired military personnel.
c. ensure full manpower in the event of mobilization.
d. allow retirees the opportunity to participate in a full mobilization during a national emergency.

a database of retired personnel is maintained by ARPERCEN. Orders are preassigned for individuals to report within 7 days of media announcement of full mobilization to a specific installation.

LESSON THREE

BRIEF ON THE STATUS OF MOBILIZATION STATION PLANS

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn how to brief on the status of the chaplain portion of mobilization station plans.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Describe the actions needed to brief on the status of MOB STA plans.

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a training scenario.

STANDARD: The student will respond with 70% accuracy to the multiple choice subcourse examination requiring recall and application of instructions.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

UMT Information Handbook on Mobilization

FM 16-1
FM 25-5
MADRAT

INTRODUCTION

In the event of mobilization, you will have to live with your plans; largely you will stay in place and implement your plans. You are the implementers. If your plans are not good ones, you are the ones who will bear the consequences. You cannot take the risk of a chaplaincy which doesn't know how to mobilize, which cannot perform its mission to support the Total Army at a time when it is most needed. In the event of mobilization, the Active Army deploys as do the most ready of Reserve and Guard Units. The rest of the force trains for deployment. You should remember that virtually all of the UMT assets go with the troops. Your mission at home is to the families of deployed soldiers but the UMT assets are with the troops.

1. Mobilization Stationing Planning System (MSPS) (Vol II - FORMDEPS).

a. The Mobilization Stationing Planning System (MSPS) is a FORSCOM unique computer subsystem designed to support mobilization stationing planning within the Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS). MSPS contains active TOE and TDA units and the mobilizing Reserve Component TOE and TDA units in FORSCOM and WESTCOM. The Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (MTBSP) is a product of the MSPS.

b. Operational Description.

(1) MSPS is compared against a master file of selected units for updating. The update consists of recommended additions, deletions and changes to units in the MSPS file. This data includes only unit status information.

(2) MSPS contains deployment data derived from selected Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) files. Deployment data consists of ports of embarkation (POE) and debarkation (POD) in addition to arrival and departure requirement dates.

(3) MSPS provides mobilization stationing and RC unit ready (departure capability) to load date data to selected TPFDD's whenever mobilization is involved in the scenario.

c. System Management.

FORSCOM, DCSOPS-Plans (AFOP-OM).

d. Operating Cycle.

MSPS data is updated on a weekly basis.

e. Interface with other Systems.

(1) With a JOPS TPFDD on an as required basis.

(2) With JOPS/UNITREP for addition, deletions and changes to unit status information.

(3) Overlaid from the MSPS master file into OMNI.

f. System Products.

(1) Produces the annual Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (MTBSP), with various sort and subtotal formats.

(2) Exports data to HQDA on a monthly basis.

g. System Constraints.

The system is currently designed only for full mobilization. MSPS allows for only AC and RC units in- being and does not include units programmed for activation.

2. Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (MTBSP).

a. The MTBSP is a computerized output of the FORSCOM Mobilization Stationing Planning System (MSPS). This document is the key document for planning mobilization and deployment of forces. It is a complete listing of Active, National Guard and USAR approved force structure units. Mobilization plans are a useless endeavor if the information in this document is not understood and used. The data files provide:

(1) All active units in the Mobilization Stationing Planning System (MSPS).

(2) All AC and RC units which form the family of plans for each of these OPLANS.

(3) All RC units in the CONUS Support Base for the applicable OPLAN.

b. The current FORSCOM policy is to not publish any force listings in hard copy for distribution. A program has been formulated to allow specific headquarters to draw this document data from MSPS using WES terminals located at each activity. Controls will be established to preclude the withdrawing of MTBSP data from other than the particular headquarters' units affected. For example, a mobilization station can only withdraw unit data on those units shown to be assigned to that installation as a mobilization station. Instructions are contained in the hard copy document, Volume II, MTBSP, FORMDEPS.

c. MTBSP DATA Guidelines. The MTBSP data is separated by columnar heading for each unit listed beginning with the Unit Identification Code (UIC). Columns are outlined for:

- Troop Program Sequence Number - TPSN.
- COMPONENT - COMPO.
- A Name - Unit Narrative Name.
- Standard Requirements Code - SRC.
- Home Location - HOLOCATION.
- Structure Strength, Offices and Warrant Offices - STRUCOW.
- Structure Strength, Enlisted - STRUCE.
- Mobilization Command - MBCMD.
- Assignment - ASGMT.
- Mobilization Location - MBLOCATION.
- Packaging - PKG.
- Coordinating Installation Location - CILOCATION.
- Mobilization Date - MDATE.
- Deployment Area - DP Area.
- Mobilization Origin Departure Date - MOBDD.
- Mobilization Station Arrival Date - MBSAD.
- Ready to Load Date - RDYLD.
- Estimated Departure Date Surface - EDDS.
- Estimated Departure Date Air - EDDA.
- Surface Latest Arrival Date - SLAD.
- Air Latest Arrival Date - ALAD.

d. Units are grouped by component.

(1) Units in the Presidential 200,000 Call-up and partial mobilization packages are shown in the packaging column heading of the MTBSP.

(2) For "full" mobilization, units which are required within the first 30 days (LAD 30) will be mobilized at active and semi-active installation in close proximity to their home stations.

(3) The NATO M+10 essential force (fourth ROBCO positions 1 through 6, G, J, & U) will be mobilized at active and semi-active installations in close proximity to their home stations and will be considered for direct and modified deployment whenever possible.

e. Guidelines Governing Mobilization Stationing.

(1) A unit will be assigned one mobilization station from which it will deploy for any assigned contingency.

(2) Mobilization stationing criteria/considerations will be applied to the maximum possible extent.

(3) Mobilization changes must be minimized to assure stability in mobilization planning and to alleviate distribution of unit and mobilization planning/coordination efforts.

(4) CONUSA will act as the focal point for coordination and mobilization station changes. The cut-off date for FORSCOM receipt of CONUSA coordinated mobilization station change requests is 30 April annually. The following guidance applies to processing changes:

a. MACOM may submit requests through the appropriate FORSCOM Staff office to AFOP-OM. These requests will be forwarded to the CONUSA for coordination. Other requests should be submitted through the TAG/RSC to the CONUSA with copies to NGB/OCAR, as appropriate.

b. After receipt of CONUSA coordinated requests and of NGB/OCAR concurrent concurrence, FORSCOM, AFOP-OM, will make changes in the MSPS and formally notify all parties concerned of the completed action.

(5) Assignment to units of mobilization date (MDATE), mobilization origin departure date (MBODD) and mobilization station arrival date (MBSAD) will be governed by the following:

(6) MDATE at home station is normally M-Day +3, recognizing that some units are required to be mobilized prior to M+3, and that some units need not be mobilized until after M+3.

(7) FORSCOM will assign these dates to new units entering the system.

f. Stationing Criteria.

(1) Deploying units will be stationed where they can be trained and readied for deployment. Some ARNG division elements will be mobilized separately from their parent division because of the absence of necessary ranges at the division stations.

(2) Units will be stationed close to home station and on their equipment when feasible. Ideally, unit mobilization station, annual training (AT) site, and equipment location will be the same.

(3) Roundout units will be stationed at sponsor unit's station when feasible.

g. Troop Housing.

(1) Basic trainees, receptees, OCS students and patients in barracks will be housed at not less than 72 square feet per individual.

(2) All other enlisted personnel will be billeted at not less than 54 square feet per individual.

(3) Installation commanders should review the MDATE, MBODD, and MBSAD contained herein, for units mobilizing at their installations and should provide proposed changes to the CONUSA, after coordination with the MACOM as appropriate. Changes will be coordinated with RSC/TAG and with mobilizing units where feasible. The changes will then be submitted by installation to headquarters, FORSCOM.

(4) Mobilization sites, not designated as a mobilization station, should submit changes through appropriate channels to the CONUSA.

(5) Mobilization station commanders are authorized to retain units at home station up to deployment dates provided such units are within commuting distance from the mobilization station. For example, it may be feasible for a unit located in Columbus, Georgia, whose mobilization station is Fort Benning, to be mobilized and remain at the unit armory or center and commute to Fort Benning for training and processing. The unit would then deploy from Fort Benning.

(6) Guidance for direct deployment and modified deployment of selected reserve component units from their home stations is contained in Volume III, Part 2 of FORMDEPs.

(7) Upon full mobilization, all installations now under DA control or subject to recapture will be available for army use.

h. Deploying and Nondeploying Units.

(1) All active and reserve component units located in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Virgin Islands are included in the MTBSP.

(2) Nondeploying RC units which will remain under FORSCOM/TRADOC control following mobilization are stationed at FORSCOM/TRADOC installations. Certain

other nondeploying units have been assigned mobilization stations/sites as requested by the major commands to which they will be assigned/attached upon mobilization; for example, MTMC for transportation terminal units, Health Services Command for medical augmentation units, and deploying units with initial mission to support AMC depot operations. Other nondeploying units will be mobilized in place; for example, ARCOMs and state area commands (STARC). Mobilization sites, not designated as a mobilization station, arrange mobilization support by MOU or ISSA with the nearest active installation (supporting installation) as assigned by the coordinating installation (CI) IAW AR 5-9. Supporting installations will perform unit validation and other administrative actions outside the capability of these mobilization sites.

(3) Requirements for nondeploying general support forces beyond those shown in the stationing plan must be satisfied through selective expansion of installation TDA. Guidance for preparation/ update of MOBTDA expansion requirement is included in Annex V to the FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP).

(4) Sustaining base units fall into two general categories: quick fix force (QFF) and "other sustaining base." These categories identify and alert deployable units that have an interim mission related installation support role. However, this identification method does not preclude the installation commander's using assets of other late deploying units, not identified as sustaining base, as support requirements are identified during execution of OPLANS.

(5) QFF units are "critical" sustaining base nondeploying and deploying units which received special priority resourcing plus full-time manning positions. QFF units have been assigned a RDYLD of 45 to ensure availability of QFF missions for 30-40 days. QFF units are identified with a third position ROBCO of 1 through 6. Deployable QFF units have a ROBCO third position of 4, 5, or 6. Ideally, no deployable units would be used in this category. Technically, component 1 units are not QFF; however, these and other RC TDA units are listed to show installation assets.

(6) "Other sustaining base" are late deploying units, whose deployment requirements permit them to be mobilized early and used in a mission related installation support role. Those late deploying units will not be especially resourced or fenced from OPLAN deployment requirements and will be identified in the data base using a third position ROBCO of 7. Deployable units in this category must be released from their installation support role in time to meet deployment dates which may change with revised versions of OPLAN TPFDDS ROBCO third position 8, other RC training base units, are included in this category.

(7) Engineer battalions have not been identified solely for installation support but may be utilized for mission related construction tasks incident to support of installation mobilization missions. Installations at which no engineer construction support units are stationed will request needed engineer unit support from the appropriate CONUSA.

(8) Available late deploying and uncommitted brigade, group and battalion HHC may be used as branch immaterial command and control elements for mobilized units.

(9) Training centers, other than current Active Army ATCs, will be activated normally only after full mobilization has been directed. Detailed trainee/student input projections are as shown in DA/TRADOC/HSC post-mobilization Army Program for individual training (MOB ARPRINT).

(10) The MTBSP portrays unit deployment requirements (reverse planning) vis-a-vis unit capability to deploy (forward planning). The following methodology is used to establish this relationship:

a. To determine unit deployment requirements, the DRL is determined by subtracting movement times to POE and POD from the EAD (earliest arrival date) to arrive at a worst case situation.

b. To determine unit deployment capability, the RDYLD is determined by adding alert/assembly, movement, training, and processing times.

c. The DRL and RDYLD are compared, and the EDD is selected from greater of the two values (RDYLD or DRL) in terms of time.

d. The EDDS and/or EDDA should be used to plan unit mobilization and deployment. However, unit preparation for deployment should be expedited to improve unit availability upon OPLAN execution.

(11) The following are clarifications of selected data field relationships which have created questions in the past:

a. If the EDD is greater than the LAD, this indicates that the unit is not capable of meeting deployment requirements and that the unit will arrive late in the theater of operations, unless accepted at lesser capability by the supported CINC.

b. If the MBSAD is greater than the RDYLD, but sufficient time is available to meet deployment, requirements, disregard RDYLD and use EDDS and/or EDDA to plan unit flow through the mobilization location.

c. If the RDYLD equals 45, the unit is a quick fix force (QFF); is fenced to perform "critical" interim mission related installation support and is available for deployment on day 45. These units must be prepared for deployment by the RDYLD or earlier if circumstances permit.

d. These data are machine generated based on planning models and OPLAN TFPDDs, therefore, elective changes cannot be made.

i. Clarification Guidance.

HQ FORSCOM is primarily interested in displaying unit stationing and mobilization data to facilitate mobilization planning at the various echelons of command. This classification guidance is not designed to restrict the flow of wartime information. Rather, it is to preclude

unauthorized disclosure of U.S. Forces task organized to support specific wartime missions. It is the responsibility of all to safeguard this sensitive information and to limit disclosure on a need-to-know basis.

j. Specific Guidance.

(1) Basic Unit Identity Data derived from the UNITREP File is Unclassified when treated singularly or in list form.

(2) ROBCOs by themselves are not classified IAW 11-38. The classification of lists drawn from computer data bases using ROBCOs will be determined by the composition of the list of forces. The preparing headquarters will use AR 380-90 as a guide.

(3) General statements of deployment locations for USAR and ARNG unit (e.g., "TO EUROPE") are unclassified. Deployment locations for these units are unclassified if these locations are the current locations of their respective gaining commands. Information reflecting deployment locations of a USAR or ARNG unit that is not the same as the current location of the gaining commands will be classified secret. A deployment area identified with the related OPLAN is classified based on guidance in the OPLAN involved.

(4) MDATE, MBODD, and MBSAD are unclassified singularly or in list form.

(5) RDYLD, EDDS, and EDDA by themselves are unclassified. When groupings of units (Troop Lists) are created, they are treated IAW Paragraph 5A, AR 380-90.

(6) SLADs and ALADs are classified SECRET.

k. Additional Guidelines.

(1) Automated retrievals of information extracted from the WWMCCS requires a subjective review as to classification. A determination must be made on a case-by-case basis by the user.

(2) RSC and TAG/STARC should send separate unclassified mobilization data sheets to the units involved. Mobilization data sheets should be reviewed carefully for content before transmitted. Only minimum information, necessary for a subordinate unit to plan for mobilization, should be provided the subordinate. Information required only at higher levels of command should remain there. The purpose of this is not to restrict units from receiving information that they need, but to ensure that sensitive mobilization planning information is only handled by those commanders/ staffs with a need to know.

(3) Particular care should be exercised at conferences and workshops to properly safeguard classified information and material. Operations security (OPSEC) should be maximized to prevent unauthorized disclosure of both sensitive unclassified and classified information.

(4) As with all information dissemination, the final responsibility for classification rests with the originator. In each case, the amount of information released and accompanying

verbage must be analyzed and common sense used in applying classification guidance. Storage requirements and personnel security clearances must be adjusted accordingly.

l. Schedule for Submission of MTBSP correction/update data.

(1) UNITREP Data - As required by FORSCOM/TRADOC Regulation 525-3.

(2) Deployment Data - As generated from OPLAN TPFDDs.

(3) Mobilization station changes from CONUSA to FORSCOM - 30 April annually.

(4) MDATE, MBODD, and MBSAD - 31 March annually.

(5) CI Location and MCMD - 31 March annually.

Practice Exercise
Lesson 3

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: As the Senior Chaplain assigned at Fort Opportunity, your unit is involved in a mobility exercise designed to evaluate the MOB STA plans, policies, and procedures. To successfully complete your assignment, you must provide a briefing on the status of the MOB STA plans.

1. You are housing basic trainees, receptees, OCS students or patients in a barrack. You know that these people will be housed.

   - ○ A. at no less than 72 square feet per individual.
   - ○ B. at not less than 52 square feet per individual.
   - ○ C. at not less than 36 square feet per individual.
   - ○ D. at not less than 84 square feet per individual.

2. All active and reserve component units located in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico, Guam and Virgin Islands are

   - ○ A. Included in the MTBSP.
   - ○ B. not included in the MTBSP but are part of a special OPLAN designed by AMOPS Vol. III.
   - ○ C. included in AMOPS Vol. II.
   - ○ D. part of FORMDEPS, Part 3.

Lesson 3 Practice Exercise Answers

Situation: As the Senior Chaplain assigned at Fort Opportunity, your unit is involved in a mobility exercise designed to evaluate the MOB STA plans, policies, and procedures. To successfully complete your assignment, you must provide a briefing on the status of the MOB STA plans.

1. You are housing basic trainees, receptees, OCS students or patients in a barrack. You know that these people will be housed.

a. at no less than 72 square feet per individual.
b. at not less than 52 square feet per individual.
c. at not less than 36 square feet per individual.
d. at not less than 84 square feet per individual.

Per regulation these people must be housed at not less than 72 square feet, all other enlisted personnel will be billeted at not less than 54 square feet per individual.

2. All active and reserve component units located in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico, Guam and Virgin Islands are

a. Included in the MTBSP.
b. not included in the MTBSP but are part of a special OPLAN designed by AMOPS Vol. III.
c. included in AMOPS Vol. II.
d. part of FORMDEPS, Part 3.

As you know, the MTBS is the key document for planning mobilization and deployment of forces. All components are included in the MTBSP output.